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usical Four— W. B. Wood, L. S. Beas- Morris Weston, Sam Weston; Miss ie Vickers and Chas. S. Rogers; The n Sisters; Lizzie Simms; Wm. Carroll; ch Twin Sisters; Lester and Allen; nelly and Drew; Miss Elsie Kruger; Frank Girard.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1882.
Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.
JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON.

Government Officials Will Hold a Council on the Doyle Case.

Brockway Is Whiling Away His Time in the District Jail.

Cameron Will Not Receive All the Aid He Expected in the Pennsylvania Campaign.

Senator Mitchell Would Confine the Quarrel to the State Ticket.

Belief that Guiteau's Last Hope Is Gone—A Mental and Physical Breakup.

Appropriations — Kelley's Knitted-Goods Bill—The Alabama Award—Paddock and Indian Affairs.

DOYLE AND BROCKWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Government has evidently determined to hold a council here this week in relation to the Doyle case, and not the least important personage to arrive is District-Attorney Leake. He has come to have a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General relative to the matter. The interview has not yet been held. The same official secrecy is maintained as to this meeting that has been from the beginning. It is very evident that the story told in the interest of Doyle has made a much greater impression upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General than the report of the story has upon District-Attorney Leake. The latter is very determined in his position, and is evidently disposed to give no credence to the report that

THE PLATE DELIVERED HERE IN DOYLE'S INTEREST

is a genuine one. Mr. Leake said tonight that he had little faith in the principle which would release one thief upon whom the Government was about to turn the door of the penitentiary in the expectation that possibly another thief might be caught elsewhere. Doyle has committed his offense in one jurisdiction. The cause of justice will be served by the execution of his sentence there, and, whether the new story about the stolen bond-plate is true, it should have no necessary relation to Doyle's punishment, and sentence ought to be executed upon him two weeks from today, the period when the thirty days' suspension expires. Mr. Leake has the fullest trust in Superintendent Casilear, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and said that he would believe that

THE PRETENDED STOLEN PLATE

was a genuine one if he testified to it. The other Government authorities, however, would not rest the case upon the testimony of Casilear or of any one connected with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the reason that Casilear is himself, to some extent, under suspicion. At all events, whether it is just to say that or not, it is true that, so long as the Secretary of the Treasury inclines to the belief that the story is true that plates have been stolen from the bureau, naturally those having custody of the plates are regarded with more or less suspicion.

Mr. Brockway is in the District Jail, and thinks that he has been unfairly treated. His indictment, it is well known now, was not secured by

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

or of any of the Government authorities. It was no part of the plan which is now being worked in the interest of Doyle that Brockway and Smith should be indicted. On the contrary, the indictment of Brockway is antagonistic evidently to Folger's policy, and Brockway relies upon pledges which he has received from the Government during the last three weeks to extricate himself from the present difficulty. The indictment of Brockway and his arrest in New York is due to the influence of Bill Wood, who is working in an independent manner for purposes of his own. The only point where those working in the interest of Doyle are in harmony with Bill Wood is in the single assumption that the Doyle plate is a genuine one, and not a counterfeit.

WILLIAM MEREDITH,

Superintendent of the Western Banknote and Engraving Company, has arrived here, and it is thought he has also been requested to come to examine the bond-plate which is represented on behalf of Doyle to be genuine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BOSS CAMERON'S SPEAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—One interesting question has already presented itself in connection with the Pennsylvania campaign. Before the split in the party took place Senator Cameron was active in securing pledges from prominent Republicans that they would come into the State and make speeches. Since that time, however, the situation has changed. These pledges were made for the sake of the Republican party, and did not have in view the possibility that the speeches would be made for a boss and his faction. It is understood that a number of the men who have been announced within a day or two as ready to go into Pennsylvania and make speeches for Cameron's ticket were among this class, and that they are not likely to put in an appearance, especially as some of them have been at all times outspoken

OPPONENTS OF BOSSISM

and the spoils system. The possibility of splits in the nominations for Congressmen is exciting some attention, as most of the Pennsylvania members who desire reëlection are of course making their plans. The talk among all those who sympathize with the Independent Republicans is in one strain—that, if necessary to avoid divisions, the nominations for Congressmen must be generally conceded to the Stalwarts, so as not to imperil the next House. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, who has been named as one of the persons likely to go to Pennsylvania, says:

"Some time ago Senator Cameron asked me if I could not come to Pennsylvania during the canvass. I told him that I had all I could do in Connecticut and in Maine, besides which my private business affairs would take much of my time. He asked me if I could not possibly make one speech in Pennsylvania. I said that possibly I could. Since these conversations affairs there have changed somewhat. This reply of mine and the conversation were not in view of any of the present complications in Pennsylvania."

SENATOR MITCHELL,

referring to these reports, says:

"These gentlemen may as well understand that this is a Republican family difficulty in which they should not seek to meddle. If they do it will only strengthen the Independent party, and the battle will open all along the line in dead earnest. If they think it is of advantage to the Stalwart oligarchy in Pennsylvania for them to intermeddle, speaking for myself, and, as I understand it, for the Independents, I am perfectly willing they should do so. This will define the issue and draw a straight line between the Stalwarts and the Independents, and when that is done

THE PEOPLE WILL TAKE CARE OF IT.

If they open the battle on that side there will be enough prominent Republicans from other States to take up the gauntlet and give them war to their heart's content. The Independent movement in Pennsylvania has already assumed proportions which the most sanguine of them did not expect. It is the people's cause, and they are determined to take care of it. So far as Mr. Blaine is concerned, there is no doubt where his sympathies lie; but I do not think he has any intention of meddling in our affairs in Pennsylvania. The nomination of Gen. Garfield was a victory for the popular rights of the Republican party, and the friends of Mr. Blaine did more than any other to achieve it. The Stalwart Republican oligarchy now seeks to turn that victory into defeat in Pennsylvania, and also in the country at large. That cannot be done, and

WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED TO.

As to the effect of this quarrel in the Congressional districts, if the Republicans nominate for Congress men who have no opinions of their own, the Independents may not be willing to support them. But I hope that good men who are acceptable to the Independents will be nominated in every Congressional district, and in that way they will make their election sure where the Republicans have a majority. My desire is that this contest shall be limited to the State ticket, so that it shall not endanger the party at Washington."

THE ASSASIN.

BELIEF THAT HIS LAST HOPE IS GONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—There is not much reason to doubt that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will tomorrow deny the petition of Mr. Reed to correct the record in the Guiteau case, and that Guiteau's last hope, so far as the District Court is concerned, is gone. Guiteau himself is reported as likely to break quite down before the day of execution. The local papers are beginning to publish daily bulletins of the assasin's physical condition. One of them says:

"Jail officials say that the fact becomes more apparent every day that Guiteau is failing, mentally and physically. His condition yesterday was startling in the extreme, and forebodes a total collapse before the 30th of June. A certain sign of

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISINTEGRATION

is the failure of a person's appetite in a case like this. Guiteau's appetite is failing. He has become taciturn and uncommunicative since Lawyer Reed's visit yesterday, and spends the entire time between rising and retiring in lying stretched out on his cot, pondering, perhaps, on the few intervening days between life and death. He will surely fail before hanging-day, in the opinion of those who see and know him, and the jail officials will have to carry him to the scaffold and prop him up until the fatal drop falls. Abject fear is taking possession of him. The Guiteau library, collected by the assasin since his incarceration, remains untouched. He cannot read or write now that death stares him in the face."

APPROPRIATIONS.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—There is considerable opposition to the decision of the Committee on the Order of Business to attempt to pass the River and Harbor bill without debate. Those whose creeks and bayous are not included in the bill of course are opposed to any such scheme, and wish to have the bill open to debate. One of the members of the committee, however, said tonight: "If we open the bill to debate it certainly cannot be passed, or, if passed, so much time must be necessarily consumed that the session would be indefinitly prolonged. I remember the last time the River and Harbor bill was passed after debate. Two weeks were consumed, and on another occasion three weeks, and now we have passed the 1st of June and the great appropriation bills have yet to be considered."

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on the Order of Business agreed that on Tuesday the Appropriations Committee shall call up the General Deficiency bill, and that its consideration shall be continued until it is disposed of. Further than that no program was fixed. Members of the Ways and Means Committee are anxious that the Internal Revenue bill shall be disposed of as soon as practicable, and no effort may be made to call it up after the Deficiency bill has been passed. The latter bill will, it is expected, make considerable discussion, as the Democrats will strive to make the country believe that the large appropriations asked are due to Republican extravagance, while the true cause is the parsimony of the last Congress, which refused to grant the money necessary to carry on the Government.

KNITTED GOODS.

JUDGE KELLEY'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Judge Kelley will tomorrow attempt to secure the passage under a suspension of the rules of a bill of great importance to all manufacturers and importers of knitted goods composed in whole or in part of wool. By an error in Schedule M of Sec. 2,504 of the Revised Statutes the word "wool" as a component part of various imported articles, among others knitted goods was omitted, and manufacturers have made much complaint of the hardship worked by this error. The bill of Judge Kelley is designed to remove the trouble. It will increase the duty on all knitted goods of wool.

IT IS AS FOLLOWS:

"That the paragraph beginning with the words 'clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel,' under Schedule M of Sec. 2,504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be and the same is hereby amended by the insertion of the word 'wool' before the word 'silk' in two places where it was omitted in the revision of the said statutes, so that the same shall read as follows: 'Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk, and linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for; gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames of whatever material composed, except wool, silk, and linen, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk, and linen, made up or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem."

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

ARTHUR'S INTENTIONS IN REGARD TO THE BILL UNKNOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Those interested in the bill disposing of the remainder of the Alabama award fund are much exercised as to what President Arthur will do with it. He has left the impression on the minds of Senators Frye and Hale, after conversation on the subject, that he will sign the bill, and he has conferred with Senator Frye on the proper persons to appoint as judges under the act. On the other hand, the friends of the New York insurance companies, who have in years past successfully defeated all legislation not benefiting those companies, declare that Attorney-General Brewster is writing a veto message, which will be sent to the House of Representatives, in which the bill originated. If this is the case, the veto must be sent in tomorrow or Tuesday, as after that date the bill will become a law without the President's signature.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK TO BE MADE COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, has arrived here, and it is reported that he is to be made Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hiram Price, of Iowa, the present Commissioner, is said to be wearied of the office. Mr. Paddock is known to be very strong with the Administration, and was favorably mentioned for a Cabinet position. Mr. Paddock was very popular when in the Senate, and if appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs he would undoubtedly administer the office to the satisfaction, at least, of those who are most affected by the Indians. He has had a good deal of personal acquaintance with the Indian tribes, and with their relations to the Government, and would come to the office well prepared to perform its important duties.

ARTHUR.

HIS RETURN FROM NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The President has returned to Washington, and he is not expected to leave again until after Congress adjourns. It is probable that a great many appointments will be made during the present month. At all events there are scores of men in town who claim to have received assurances of places long ago, and who have been impatiently waiting for the President to act. Gen. Arthur is most blamed for the procrastination he has shown in making appointments. On the other hand he is reported as saying that

THE ONLY MISTAKES OF ANY ACCOUNT

he has made since he became President are in the selection of public officers, and he proposes to go slow and be sure of his men before giving them positions. The recent visit of the President and Secretary Folger to New York, their conferences with the leading Stalwarts of that city, and the report that Judge Folger may be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, have revived the expectations of those who looked for a number of changes in prominent Federal offices in the Empire State. The Republican State Committee will meet in New York within a few days to designate a time for holding the State Convention.

A RELIC

OF THE REBELLION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The following is a copy of a letter by Humphrey Marshall which has been discovered among the Confederate archives:

LEBANON, April 30, 1862.—Gen. R. E. Lee—DEAR SIR: I send you copy of a letter I addressed Gov. Magoffin last month, and which he has received—the same I referred to in my letter of late date. You will see the points in it: First, to produce resistance on the part of Kentucky troops against marching beyond her border. Second, to draw the distinction between the epochs of Kentucky's action with a view of making a diversion in our favor by kindling a fire in the rear. Third, to let him know my friends should be let alone when they want to join me, or I would resort to most violent means to secure their release. Indeed, I will redeem the promise soon, and I think it would be well for our cause if the policy of our Government was more bold and desperate. By the heavens above us, if were I the director of public affairs, I would have Northern cities fired and conspicuous Northern men slain until the capitalist should feel that this war was not confined to the South, and that no spot escaped the deluge and no head was safe wherever it might rest. Maybe it is as well I have no control of anything in this revolution. The inclosed letter is not for the prints. Yours truly, etc., MARSHAL.

NOTES.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—If any human being has any doubt that Mr. Conkling resigned with the distinct intention of being reëlected, there is a bit of circumstantial evidence on that subject which Mr. Conkling might call out by addressing another letter to Senator Jones. A Senator said today that it was a legend of the Senate, accepted on all sides, that when Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, took Mr. Conkling's seat, which he now occupies, it was after a consultation with Senator Jones, and an agreement that, in case of Mr. Conkling's return, he should have the seat again.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Chandler met a number of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday afternoon by appointment at the residence of the Chairman, Senator Don Cameron, to discuss the wants of the navy, and what shipbuilding to recommend to the Senate when the Naval-Appropriation bill is under consideration.

THE WHISKY INVESTIGATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Windom investigating committee will examine tomorrow President Schufeldt, of the National Distillers' and Liquor-Dealers' Association, with reference to the funds raised at Louisville and elsewhere and turned over to him.

LYNCHED.

Particulars of the Hanging in South Carolina of a Negro Who Committed an Assault on a White Lady—The Affair Conducted in a Masterly Manner, According to Local Accounts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 4.—The lynching of a colored man named Caleb Campbell last Friday night near the spot where he attempted the outrage of an old and highly respectable white lady was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever performed in this part of the country. The facts of the case, which were gathered too late to be telegraphed last night, are briefly these: Near sundown on Wednesday Mrs. Rains, who lives in the country a few miles from Winnsboro, went to a spring near her house to get a pail of water. After she had filled her bucket and was about returning to the house Caleb Campbell, a burly colored man, approached her from behind, threw his arms around her neck, and dragged her to the ground. She made violent efforts to release herself, and cried as loud as she could for help, and, after struggling on the ground for five minutes, the negro left her without accomplishing his purpose, being frightened away by the sounds of a wagon coming up the road. In her struggle with the black fiend the brave woman bit a piece from his right hand, and this wound led to his identification. When the news of the assault became known an effort was made to capture the negro, and several persons were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party, among whom was Campbell. Mrs. Rains immediately identified him as her assailant, and he was taken before a trial Justice and committed to jail for trial at the next term of court. The prisoner, under a strong guard, was conveyed to Winnsboro and placed in the most secure cell in the jail. The public was greatly incensed at the outrage, and threats were freely made of lynching. In order to prevent the execution of these threats an additional force of guards was put on duty by the Sheriff. Friday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a party of about seventy-five men rode into Winnsboro, and, going to the jail, told the Sheriff they had a prisoner for him. Not suspecting their object, the Sheriff opened the door, when he was seized by several men and roughly thrown to the floor. On trying to summon help a blanket was thrown over his head to prevent any outcry. In defiance of the Sheriff's protests and resistance, his pockets were searched and the keys secured. The men made their way upstairs, and finally stood before the cell containing their victim. The door, after some work, was forced open and the trembling culprit pulled out. A pair of iron handcuffs was immediately placed around his wrists and a rope looped about his neck. He must have realized that his time had come, for he meekly submitted to this process. He was placed on a horse in the midst of the gang, and the party left town as quietly as possible. When about three miles from town the cavalcade came to a halt. The horse upon which Campbell rode was led under a large oak and the rope fastened around a limb fifteen feet above. The horse was then made to move off violently, which jerked the negro nearly up to the limb. The other end of the rope was then securely fastened to another limb, and the criminal was left swinging to and fro. The men who did the work rode off quietly, and when the Sheriff arrived, only a short time after the deed was done, there was nothing to be seen but Caleb Campbell's body, slightly swaying, stone dead. The whole plan of lynching was carried out methodically, and it was one of the best-conducted expeditions of the kind recorded in the annals of Judge Lynch. When the Sheriff reached Campbell he found a small placard pinned to his clothing containing the following words: "Our mothers, wives, and sisters shall be protected, even with our lives." At the inquest held yesterday, after the examination of a number of witnesses, who testified to the material facts as related above, the jury, of which Mr. J. H. Cummings was foreman, rendered a verdict that Caleb Campbell was killed and murdered by hanging by some person or persons to the jury unknown. About one hundred people were present at the inquest. Campbell was a stout negro, about 25 years old, and bore a very bad reputation, having once before committed a similar outrage on a young woman. There is not a particle of doubt that he was guilty of the assault on Mrs. Rains. The resort to summary vengeance is deprecated by the more law-abiding and peaceful members of the community, but the act is highly commended by nine-tenths of the whole people in the county.

JOINING THE COWBOYS.

Two Men Murdered by a 15-Year-Old Boy, Who Is a Victim of "Light Literature"—He Has Gone to Join the Great Army of Western Outlaws.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—A rumor came from Perham yesterday that two men had been mysteriously murdered near that place. A special from Moorehead tonight gives the following particulars of the murder: The two bodies of the murdered men—Washington and Fred Feberbach—were found in Red Eye, seventeen miles north of Perham, Saturday and brought to Perham, where they are now being held awaiting the Coroner's arrival. Washington was shot back of the right ear with a load of buckshot. Feberbach had his throat cut, a bullet-wound in his left cheek, and back of the left ear and over the right eye a cut to the scalp, done by a club found near, covered with blood. The bodies were found almost twenty rods apart. Washington was a surveyor and late Inspector for a Minnetonka Mine Company of Minneapolis. He was from Bay City, Mich., and about 30 years old. Feberbach was a young German, about 21 years old, and lived in Perham. Dispatches have been sent to the employers at Minneapolis and parties at Bay City. The suspected murderer is one John Tribbet, aged 15 years, who was seen in Perham with plenty of money and the watch and revolver which were known to have been in Washington's possession. An inquest will be held tomorrow. Tribbet was seen in Fargo Friday night by some young men at one of the boarding-houses. He said he was going to join the cowboys in Montana. The Perham officials telegraphed to Sheriff Bodkin, of this place, to arrest Tribbet, but no description of him was sent, and he escaped. The deed is supposed to have occurred a week ago. Young Tribbet's friends live in Perham, and the father feels very badly over the affair. The mother turns the matter off lightly and seems indifferent to the enormity. Tribbet was a reader of the *Boys of New York*, and had been often heard to say that he was going to join the cowboys.

VISITING THE HOME OF HIS CHILDHOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—Charlie H. Dickey, a son of the Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, and his son, L. Alexander Dickey, of the Sandwich Islands, are making a short visit here to the scenes of their childhood. They were greeted by a large number of Charlie's old-time friends yesterday from 4 to 11 p. m. at "The Oaks," the residence of his sister, Mrs. Gen. Wallace.

ACQUITTED.

YANKTON, Dak., June 3.—Harvey W. Knowlton, tried for the murder of David Rauck at Perry, has been acquitted. The jury was out half an hour.

POLITICAL.

Bill English at Present Knows Nothing at All About Indiana Politics.

An Intimation, However, that He May Soon Have Something to Say.

A New View of the Pending Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment in Indiana.

There Is No Penalty for Its Violation in Case of Its Final Adoption.

What an Unbiased Man Saw in South Carolina at the Last Presidential Election.

A Correspondent's Unsuccessful Effort to Interview Bill English on the Subject of Indiana Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—While in Indianapolis a short time ago THE TRIBUNE correspondent, being anxious to learn the views of the late Democratic candidate for Vice-President touching Indiana politics and the situation of affairs in general, called upon the builder of graveyards and mortgage forecloser, who was found busily engaged in his favorit occupation. After waiting for some little time in the outer office, with no immediate prospect of obtaining an audience with the would-be Vice-President, it was deemed best to call at another time later in the day, when perhaps all the lambs had been shorn. At the second call an audience was secured, and, after introducing himself, THE TRIBUNE man, after a few moments' conversation regarding the fine appearance of Indianapolis, gradually branched off on politics in general and Indiana in particular. Finally the following very entertaining interview took place:

Correspondent—Mr. English, what is the condition of the Indiana Democracy since the Presidential election? Will they brace up and carry the State this fall?

This was indeed a poser, and was sufficient in itself to revive memories of departed days. In fact, it was refined cruelty to ask such a question. It did not take Mr. English long to wheel around in his chair, and, in a forcible manner, say:

"I know nothing at all about Indiana politics. I am not interested, sir, just at this time, and have nothing whatever to say on the subject. And if you have come here for the purpose of interviewing me you will fail. I will not be interviewed on anything relative to politics or politicians."

The good man that had foreclosed so many hundred mortgages was visibly affected, and, again turning to his desk, sought to drown his grief by examining a huge pile of deeds and mortgages.

Correspondent—But, Mr. English, I had no intention of interviewing you; but, knowing full well that you are justly regarded as being well informed, it would be gratifying to learn your views in a general way.

Mr. English again turned in his chair, and remarked in a way not to be misunderstood that he had already stated that he would not talk, and it was utter folly to continue the conversation. And so, with a bull-in-a-china-shop expression on his face, he again returned to his mortgages.

After a pause of a minute or two I arose as if about to go, and gently inquired: "Have you any idea that Hendricks will cut much of a figure as a candidate for the Presidency?" to which Mr. English gruffly replied:

"I don't know anything about Tom Hendricks. If you want to know his intentions go and ask him yourself."

Then moving toward the door, after I had thanked him for his giving me an opportunity to see him, he pleasantly remarked: "I may have something to say at some future time regarding Indiana politics, but anything I might say now would be premature. Good evening, sir."

Prohibition in Indiana—A New View of the Pending Constitutional Amendment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—The trouble which the temperance people of Ohio are having with the no-license clause of their State Constitution (which, having been anxious to get into their organic law, they are now quite as anxious to get out of it again) has suggested that a similar difficulty awaits the prohibitionists of Indiana in the event of the passage of the pending constitutional amendment. The no-license clause of the Ohio Constitution has resulted in making the traffic in intoxicating liquors in that State as free as the traffic in any other commodity, and even ties the hands of the Legislature so that they cannot impose a tax upon the liquor business. It is the opinion of competent lawyers who have given attention to the subject that the pending prohibitory amendment in this State will, if adopted, operate very similarly to the Ohio one; that is, that, instead of prohibiting the sale of liquor, it would make it absolutely free. The amendment, it is true, provides that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds, except for specified uses, shall be prohibited; but it provides for no penalty in case the law is violated, and without a penalty the law would of course be totally inoperative. The adoption of the amendment would repeal all existing license laws, and the liquor traffic would be absolutely free until the Legislature could be convened and pass a prohibitory law as contemplated by the amendment. That might be soon and it might be never, depending entirely upon when the prohibitionists could elect a Legislature that would pass such a law; for, although they might have a popular majority in the State on the amendment, they could not control the Legislature unless they could carry a majority both of the Representative and Senatorial districts. It is very doubtful whether they could do this. Again, it is argued that, even if they could get a Legislature which would pass a prohibitory law, the very next one would be sure to repeal it and make whisky free again. Thus the game of political shuttlecock between free whisky and prohibition would be destined to go on for all time to come with the bitterness which only such a contest can produce. It is not believed by sober-minded men that such a condition of affairs would advance the cause of temperance in Indiana any more than the no-license plank of the Ohio Constitution has helped it in that State. The prohibitionists point to Kansas and Iowa, but it is always to be remembered that Indiana is very different from those States. They have great Republican majorities, while in Indiana the margin between the two parties is so narrow that there is never any certainty which side will win. The pending amendment is certainly open to the criticism of being very loosely drawn, and it is very questionable whether it would be good policy to adopt it in its present imperfect form. The experience of the Ohio people with a vicious constitutional amendment should be a warning to the temperance people of Indiana not to commit a similar blunder. Better not tinker with a State Constitution unless the change proposed is pretty clear to be a good one. Under the Constitution as it is any kind of liquor laws, even prohibitory, can be passed. It is worth while for the temperance people to consider whether it is advisable to amend the Constitution in such a way that there may be free whisky all the time, or alternating periods of free whisky and prohibition, with the liquor question to be wrangled over in every political campaign. Stability is as desirable in legislation on the liquor question as it is in legislation upon every other subject, and there is little prospect of stability in the status of the liquor question if the present amendment should be adopted.

If the views here indicated are correct, it would seem that the amendment in its present form should be discarded altogether, as being too defective to warrant its embodiment in the Constitution of the State, and the prohibition people, instead of making their fight on it, should begin the matter de novo before the next Legislature, asking for the submission of an amendment which will accomplish the end they have in view. This course would necessitate a little further delay, but it would more than compensate for this by preventing a possibly vicious amendment to the Constitution.

Apropos of the amendment question, it may be said that it is becoming more certain daily that the Democrats will not have smooth sailing on an anti-prohibition platform. Yesterday Representative Aiken, of Sullivan County, was in the city, and gave some views of the situation in that part of the State. Mr. Aiken served as a member of the last Legislature; but, on account of his strong temperance views, an effort was made to defeat him for the nomination a second time. A primary was held and a lively canvass made on the liquor question, and Mr. Aiken came out two to one ahead. He says that, in case the State Convention adopts an anti-prohibition platform, the prohibition Democrats of his county will openly denounce it in the campaign. They favor the submission of all the pending amendments to the people. A similar feeling prevails among large numbers of Democrats in many other counties of the State.

What an Unbiased Man Knows About Southern Election Methods.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Perhaps the following, as observed by an uninterested party, may be a little entertaining information for some of your readers after the Mackey-Dibble case having come to a close at the Lower House: I arrived in South Carolina at a small country place near the notorious Fort Sumter shortly before the Presidential election of 1880, and, just having come to this country, and being the guest of a Democratic merchant, it was probably not considered necessary to conceal from me the secrets of the managers of the stuffing boxes. I, therefore, am in position to furnish the following facts as to what happened on election-day: The Democrats, mainly consisting of the "white" element, used tissue-paper votes, of which easily six could be folded together and put through the top hole in the box, while the Republicans could bring but one of their votes in at a time. A count was taken of "blacks" or "whites" having voted during the day, showing about 500 colored to 200 white voters. In the ballot-box were found over 1,100 tickets! A Democrat was selected by the Democratic managers to free the box of the overballast, and either by accident (!!) or otherwise was the box freed of 350 Republican to fifty Democratic tickets. Then the score stood 400 Democratic, 300 Republican votes. I give round numbers, the exact ones having slipped my memory, and being entirely immaterial to show that the county and State was carried by one of the worst and most shameless frauds I ever witnessed, and three or four Democrats boastingly admitted to me that this was always the fact, "or the black population in other counties is Democratic"! I prefer not to name the place where this happened, nor persons referred to, but guarantee the truth of the above. Yours with respect,

M. NORBERD ROHAN.

Three Candidates for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—For the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction the Hon. Charles T. Strattan, of Mount Vernon, is believed here in Springfield to have a good lead in the race. He is being opposed by the friends of all the other aspirants, and that is good evidence that he is considered their most formidable competitor. He has been violently attacked by the educational journals, and charged with being merely a lawyer-politician, without educational experience. It is true that Mr. Strattan has not been prominently connected with the State Teachers' Association, nor taken any special pains to advertise himself as a professional educator, but this is no evidence that he is without experience as a teacher and unfitted for the position to which he aspires. That his experience as an educator has been sufficient to fit him for the office of State Superintendent was conclusively shown in the biographical sketch of Mr. Strattan published recently in THE TRIBUNE in connection with similar sketches of his competitors for this nomination, and he is entitled to fair play in this respect in the canvass now in progress. Since the sketches referred to were published the situation has been somewhat changed by the appearance of another candidate from the southern part of the State, to which it is assumed here that this nomination will go, and in order to complete THE TRIBUNE'S political portrait gallery, this gentleman's career is herewith briefly outlined. In the article mentioned it was stated that

PROF. J. PIKE, OF JERSEYVILLE,

has decided not to be a candidate, but he has since, in deference to the wishes of many friends, reconsidered this determination and determined to enter for the race even at this late date, when his competitors have all secured a good start. Prof. Pike was the youngest of a family of five children. At an early date his father, a shoemaker by trade, located as a farmer in the wilds of Pike County, where his children were reared subject to the privations common to that sparsely-settled region. By economy and hard labor he managed, when about 16 years old, to save enough money to enter the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. He worked his way through college, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1868. Having secured a first-class education in the face of so many obstacles, it may safely be assumed that none of his opportunities for culture and knowledge were wasted, and the result has been shown in his success as an educator. Early in the War Prof. Pike entered the army as a private. When his term of enlistment expired he returned to college, organized a company among the students, and was unanimously chosen Captain. After serving out his second enlistment, he resumed his studies and graduated with his class. During the latter part of his college course Prof. Pike served as tutor in Latin and mathematics, thus receiving his first experience as an instructor. Within a year after his graduation Prof. Pike was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Pittsfield, a position which he held for eight years and filled with the greatest credit until he voluntarily resigned. His devotion to his profession is shown by the fact that he has been accustomed to spend his summer vacations in the East, studying the best methods of instruction and taking advantage of lectures on advanced subjects at the best Eastern institutions. In 1874 he was induced by the Board of Education of Jerseyville to accept the position of Superintendent of the schools of that city, and has there added to his previous triumphs as a successful teacher. Having devoted nearly his whole life to public-school work, he will be strongly urged by his friends as eminently fitted for the position of State Superintendent, and the convention will certainly make no mistake should the position be awarded to him.

PROF. POWELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 3.—Prof. William B. Powell, a well-known educator who has been prominent in the public schools of Illinois for twenty-five years, is announced as the candidate for the important office of Sate Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Powell has a host of friends who feel that no other candidate for the office has equal claims to the support of the party.

Capt. Rowell's Candidacy for Congress in the Bloomington District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—An effort which has been making during the past week to oppose the candidacy of Capt. Rowell for the Republican nomination for Congress fell suddenly to pieces this morning through the announcement over the signature of Judge Thomas F. Tipton that he was not and would not be a candidate, and that he would support Capt. Rowell. An effort was made by Gen. John McNulta, assisted by one C. G. Bradshaw, through a news sheet called the *Republican Picket* and published by the *Bulletin* office (Democratic), to create the impression that the nomination of Rowell is an end desired by a certain ring of Republicans aided by the Republican press and to the exclusion of an alleged host of candidates, including McNulty, Tipton, Fifer, Funk, and others. Each and every one of the gentlemen named in this connection has declined, and a meeting announced for tonight, at which Tipton was to speak, as it was alleged, has been abandoned.

The Effingham County, Illinois, Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 3.—The Republican County Convention assembled here today and elected Capt. W. H. Barlow, the Hon. W. M. Abraham, and P. J. Johnson as delegates to the State Convention, who were instructed to vote for Gen. John C. Smith for Treasurer and John P. Slade for Superintendent of Schools. The following county ticket was nominated: For County Judge, John McDonald; for Clerk, George Rifleman; for Treasurer, George Dye; for County Superintendent of Schools, W. H. Dietz; for Sheriff, H. C. Henry; for Coroner, Dr. Drury. The convention instructed the delegates to the Representative Convention to vote for Dr. L. W. Smith, of this county, as the minority candidate for Representative.

The Macoupin County, Illinois, Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 4.—The Republican primary conventions were held in the various townships in this county Saturday, and from reports received the following ticket for county officers will be placed in the field by the County Convention that meets in this city Monday: For County Clerk, James Wolf; for County Treasurer, B. F. Wagoner; for Sheriff, George Castle; for Superintendent of Schools, George Evans. The prospects for victory were never better, as there is great dissatisfaction among the Irish Democrats at the defeat of their representatives by the Democratic County Convention. The greatest of enthusiasm prevails and the party is united.

Nineteenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 3.—In the Congressional race no Republican candidate is yet in the field, nor will be until the convention is held. Dick Townsend is a candidate for reëlection on the Democratic ticket, and so far has no opposition. The redistricting of the State throws Jefferson Marion, and Lafayettee into a Senatorial district. Crews is the only candidate instructed for up to date, though Marion County has Senatorial aspirants. For the Representatives in the district the Republicans have a minority representation. The time and places of holding conventions will not be known until after the State convention is held.

An Anti-Prohibition Meeting at Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 3.—The largest public meeting held here to consider the pending prohibitory amendment occupied Grimes' Hall tonight. Samuel Wadleigh, Esq., presided. Speeches were made against the amendment by J. W. Burdette, who is a teetotaler, and was active in promoting the red-ribbon movement here a few years ago; by the venerable Gen. A. C. Dodge, a life-long abstainer and of National fame; by City-Attorney Antrobus, and J. H. Bremmerman. The attendance was principally voters of the better and more intelligent class, with a moderate number of ladies.

Hawk Delegates Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., June 3.—The Hawk delegates were elected today—eight to one. The total Hawk votes cast in Mt. Carroll were [illegible] anti-Hawk, 27. All the other towns in the county, so far as heard from, are for Hawk. This, with Mt. Carroll's vote, will give him a clear majority in the County Convention, which meets here Tuesday, the 6th, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, which meets at Freeport June 30. The delegates to be chosen Tuesday will undoubtedly be instructed to vote for Maj. Hawk's renomination.

Effingham County, Illinois, Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 4.—The Democrats of this (Vandalia) township met at the court-house yesterday afternoon and selected delegates to attend the county convention, which convenes in this city June 8. The following gentlemen were chosen: E. Ireland, C. B. Lessing, William O'Neal, F. F. Smith, L. Easterday, C. F. Housmann, H. C. Zetzsche, Charles Deng, C. O. Summers, William Thompson, T. B. Murray, and Y. D. Steinhaven.

The Bloomington Quarrel Condemned by Macon County Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 4.—Macon County Republicans view with no little concern the fight among Bloomington politicians with reference to the Congressional prize. Republicans in this section of the district want no display of dictatorship, and may support Maj. Warner, of Clinton, in the convention if the muddle at Bloomington continues to thicken.

Beltzhoover Renominated for Congress.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 4.—The Democrats renominated F. E. Beltzhoover for Congress.

A Republican Victory.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—The Republicans carried the city today by 150 majority.

CASUALTIES.

A Fool and His Revolver.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 4.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the daughter of Mr. Lewis Williams, named Lavinna, was sitting in the front yard, when a young man named Charley Hammond came along and in a jovial manner took his revolver and pointed it at her to scare her, when it exploded, wounding the girl fatally. The ball took effect in her forehead. The young man is horrified at the fearful result of his joke. He supposed the revolver was unloaded. The young lady is very low.

A Kansas Farmer Bitten by a Rabid Dog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 4.—A farmer named H. P. Kingman was attacked by a rabid dog and bitten severely in the leg near here yesterday. The wounds are terrible and painful. He was taken at once to Savannah, Mo., Uj Fording, where a celebrated madstone will be applied to prevent hydrophobia. The stone is owned by a doctor's family, and is reported to have made many marvelous cures of this character.

Fell under a Train and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 3.—Michael Hefferman, aged 23 and unmarried, a section boss on the Dayton & Michigan Road at Deshler, was instantly killed at 5:20 this evening. Being under the influence of liquor, he left his work in the evening and started for his home in Perrysburg. At Tontogany he attempted to board a passing freight train, and was thrown under the wheels. Eight cars passed over his body.

Well-Known Insurance Man Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Private advices received here state that Maurice R. Clander, who has been general agent in St. Louis of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company for three years, and who is well known in insurance circles in the East, was drowned yesterday while fording Owl Creek, near Humboldt, Kas. His remains will be forwarded to Cincinnati, where he has a brother.

A Child Drowned Before Its Mother's Eyes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 3.—The 2-year-old daughter of J. M. Brown fell into a cistern today and was drowned before help could reach it. The child's mother ran to the cistern and saw the child give one agonizing look as it sank in the water for the last time, while she was powerless to help it.

A Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 3.—About 10 o'clock last night William Coleman, employed by the Illinois Valley Coal Company, while being elevated from the bottom of shaft No. 2, was thrown from the tub in which he was standing and, falling a distance of 128 feet, was instantly killed.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—The boiler of an engine at Norrie, Wis., exploded today, killing the fireman, Henry Hopkins, and blowing the engineer, name unknown, to atoms, fatally hurt Fred Otto, and injured four others so there are doubts of their recovery.

Drowning of Two Men.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—D. B. Ready and George Dexter, of Hampton, were drowned today off Sewell's Point.

A KEG OF BEER.

A Carousal Over Which Resulted in Death to One of the Participants from a Pistol Ball Fired by a Companion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—A Faribault special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "Ned Foster was shot this afternoon about 4 o'clock by John Donaldson, and died from the effects of the wound about an hour afterward. Donaldson and a man giving his name as Mike Fogerty, both coopers working in Turner's cooper-shop, took a keg of beer to the shop this morning to have a quiet little spree. About noon Foster, who is a teamster for Turner, stopped at the shop while on his way to feed his team. He also imbibed freely. During the carousal it is supposed a quarrel took place between Donaldson and Foster, in which Donaldson drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which took effect. The ball entered between the lower ribs of the right side, passed downward, and came to the surface on the left side of the abdomen. Immediately after the shooting Donaldson left the shop and went to Gorman's Hotel, where he was found by Chief Shipley, and admitted that he fired the fatal shot. Both he and Fogerty were locked up to await the Coroner's inquest. Foster, the wounded man, was taken to his home, a few rods distant, and Dr. Woods sent for, but nothing could be done to save him, and he died about 5 p. m. His wife seems heartbroken at his sudden and unnatural death.

SALE OF IRON-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—Negotiations which have been going on for some time past resulted yesterday in the purchase of the Johnson Malleable Iron-Works of this city by A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, O.; J. H. Whitmore, of Naugatuck, Conn.; and John C. Conley, of Chicago. The works will immediately be enlarged so as to give employment to 400 or 500 men.

THE INDIANAPOLIS ENCAMPMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The interest in the encampment to be held in this city the 1st of July continues. Sixteen companies have formally entered for the "free for all" infantry contest of the same character open to that branch of the service.

CANADA.

Arrival at Quebec Yesterday of H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Great Enthusiasm Exhibited by the Loyal Canadians.

H. R. H. Graciously Allows the Cover of Her Carriage to Remain Down.

An Aged Citizen—A General Budget of News from All Parts of the Dominion.

Arrival at Quebec of the Princess Louise

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 4.—The Sarmatian, with the Princess Louise aboard, arrived tonight. The anxiety evinced all over the city yesterday and today to ascertain the exact hour at which the steamer was expected in port illustrated the interest manifested by all our people in the return to Canada of the royal consort of the esteemed Governor-General. The Sarmatian was looked for in the first instance as early as 2 p. m., but shortly after that hour it was ascertained that she but just passed L. Islet, and consequently had a further run before her of some three to four hours. The troops which were to form the escort and guard of honor had paraded for the purpose as early as 1 o'clock. A very large number of spectators assembled in the early part of the afternoon on the terrace, and some went as far as the citadel, but the inclement weather drove most of them home again hours before her Royal Highness had landed. The members of the City Council assembled in the Mayor's room at the City-Hall between 2 and 3 o'clock, and shortly after the latter hour they all drove down to the steamship wharf of Allan, Rae & Co. It was about 5:30 when the first glimpse of the looked-for steamer was had from the shore on the Quaz side, just as she rounded the point at Indian Cave. At 5:45 her two guns we fired opposit the custom-house to announce her arrival in port. As she passed the wharves of the steamship company close in to the Quebec side, she was loudly cheered by the military and others congregated upon the wharves, and answering cheers came forth from the thousand human beings who thronged the ship's overcrowded deck. A long time was occupied in making the turn in the river and in mooring the steamship at her wharf on the south side. The Arctic had already crossed with the Governor-General's party on board, and now came alongside the Sarmatian. As her Royal Highness came from the latter vessel upon the ferry steamer the royal standard which had floated from the masthead of the Sarmatian was hoisted up on board the Arctic. This was the signal for the firing from the citadel of a royal salute of twenty-one guns. It was near 7 o'clock when the Arctic arrived on the Quebec side with the Governor-General and her Royal Highness on board. The Princess was accompanied from England by Mr. Hervey, Miss McNeil, Mr. Douglas Dawson, Capt. W. Campbell, and Mr. J. Bagot, of the Grenadier Guards, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. The guard of honor upon the wharf was furnished by a battery under command of Maj. Holmes and Capt. Drury. The Quebec squadron of Canadian Huzzars furnished the mounted escort, officered by Lieut.-Col. Turnbull and Lieut.-Col. F. Woodgray. Lieut.-Col. Erwin, Col. Drayson, commanding the troops in British North America, Col. Fremantle, Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., Lieut.-Col. Desorneims, B. M., and other military gentlemen were present on the wharf. Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille and lady and the Count Sesmaisons, Consul-General for France, were also amongst these present. As the Princess landed the guard of honor saluted and the band played the national anthem. The Mayor and members of the City Council occupied a position close to the gangway, and her Royal Highness, having shaken hands with his Worship, Mayor Langlier read the address of the citizens in the French language, the inclemency of the weather rendering it undesirable to read in both languages in the open air. Her Royal Highness replied in French, thanking the Mayor for his gracious address and expressing the pleasure with which she had returned to Canada. Mme. Robitaille presented her Royal Highness with a magnificent large hand bouquet of white and yellow roses. Having spoken to and shaken hands with a large number of military officers standing near her, her Royal Highness entered her carriage with Lord Lorne to drive to the vice-regal quarters in the citadel. The Royal Canadian Huzzars, who made a splendid appearance despite the inclemency of the weather, furnishing the mounted escort. The Princess, from consideration doubtless to the numbers of spectators, gave orders to have the covers thrown back from her carriage before starting, notwithstanding the falling rain. Her Royal Highness was plainly attired in a very narrow striped gray water-proof ulster and hat trimmed with black satin and plush. The only ornaments visible were small earrings of plain pearl. We lear that her Royal Highness enjoyed the passage out very much, and suffered very little indeed from seasickness. She moved about and conversed freely with the passengers, and manifested considerable interest in the condition of the steerage passengers, whose quarters she visited on the day after leaving Liverpool. The apartments occupied by the Princess and her lady attendants were handsomely arranged, the paneling being in white and a number of small bracket chandeliers for candles having their light reflected by as many handsome little wall mirrors of English plate glass. Her Royal Highness appears to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looks none the worse for her long sea voyage. It is understood that in the course of a week or two the viceregal party will go East for salmon fishing.

Report of the Anticosti Light-Keeper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The report of Mr. Pope, Government Lighthouse-Keeper on Anticosti for the past winter, dated May 1, was received here last night at the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The following are the most interesting extracts: "The bay froze up in the latter part of December, and the ice remained on it without breaking up or moving during the whole winter, providing a good and safe protection for the cable, whose shore end, which I saw when the ice broke up on the 14th ult., appears to be unchanged. The ice along the shore also remained with hardly any movement during the winter, and afforded unusually good traveling in consequence, though few of our islanders appeared to care about availing themselves of it. Our feathered winter friends, the eider duck especially, visited us in great numbers, materially assisting to stock many a scanty larder on various parts of the island. The last shore seals were seen on floating ice on the 24th of December, and probably took their Christmas dinner elsewhere. They have not yet made their appearance this spring. The steamship Lartington, wrecked last November at Riviere du Brighas, passed the winter uninjured, with the exception of a few plates stove in her stern. She owes her preservation chiefly to the favorable position in which she lies and the very smooth nature of the bottom. She is a new steamer and apparently very strong, and certainly the first iron vessel ever wrecked on Anticosti that has not gone to pieces in a very short time. After remaining quiet all winter the ice began to run heavily about the middle of March, jamming and packing on the shore and throwing up immense walls from twenty to thirty feet high, and miles in length, fortunately, however, without touching the steamer. The distress all over the island has been very great, though as far as I have heard there has been no case of actual starvation. It is generally understood that all the Government depots except this one have been emptied, and the people at this settlement have been assisted somewhat from ours too. We have also been threatened with a raid from other parts of the island, but have not been visited up to the present. Mr. Francois Goudreau, one of the earliest settlers on the island, died suddenly at his home at Ellis Bay during the winter. He was among the oldest and best-known residents of the island, and in his youth had been a friend and comrade of the celebrated Gamache, who then owned Ellis Bay, and at whose deathbed he was the only attendant. I think this is the only death on the island since last fall. The fishermen at English Bay built a schooner of fifty tons during the winter, intending to engage in the seal fishery this spring. She could not be got out till late owing to the ice, and when launched was found to leak badly. There was also difficulty about obtaining sufficient provisions for the voyage, and from one cause and another her departure has been delayed till the sealing season is over. The spring has been very backward, the snow still lying deep on the ground in many places, though it is now fast disappearing. We have seen no sail as yet from this lighthouse, though the ice has been all gone for a long time, and the first vessel of the season is anxiously watched for. If the Gaspe coast is as clear of ice as ours the north shore packet should soon pay us her first visit, when I shall forward this report and other documents."

An Old Citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, June 4.—On a farm one mile east of Avon resides a venerable citizen named George Norris, who is the oldest man in this district, having passed his 103d birthday. He is still hale and hearty, and thinks seriously of emigrating to the Northwest the ensuing summer to take up land. At 75 years of age Mr. Norris was in his prime, and celebrated his 100th birthday by cutting half a cord of wood and husking corn the balance of the day. His age can be verified by old settlers here. Mr. Norris comes of a long-lived family. His grandfather lived to be 108, and dropped dead while plowing a field on his farm. His grandmother was 107 at the time of her death, and walked four miles to make a visit two weeks before her demise. His own father lived to be 109 and his mother 100. Mr. Norris has a brother living at Port Huron at the present time who is 107 who is quite a smart old man yet, able to enjoy a ride on the cars.

Oscar Wilde.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, June 3.—Oscar Wilde visited the Wesleyan Ladies' College here on the invitation of Dr. Burns, and delivered an address on "The Relation of Art to Other Studies." All the students, as well as the faculty, were present to the number of about 140. Mr. Wilde's address was well timed, and remarkable for its judicious wording and excellent phraseology. He stated that it was the first time he had ever addressed an audience of ladies. He was pleased to have such an opportunity, and hoped that when he again visited Canada he would find all the colleges and universities thrown open to ladies, and that all degrees would be conferred upon them.

Opposition to Chinese Labor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 4.—At a political meeting at the amphitheatre here Sir John Macdonald said: "I am opposed to Chinese labor in America, for I do not think it is for the permanent interests of Canada to bring in a semi-barbarous race to work out and supersede white labor." A voice—"How is it they do come?" "Well, they do come, and so do rats. I am pledged to build the Great Pacific Railway in five years, and if I cannot obtain white labor I must employ other."

Hordes of Leprous Chinamen Being Brought to British Columbia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 3.—A special to the *Globe* from British Columbia says the Frazer River steamers are running to and fro with loads of Chinese coolies for work on the Canada Pacific Railway. Something like 8,000 will be employed on the work before the close of the season. These newly arrived are reported not to be free from that direful and contagious disease, leprosy.

Damages Recorded Against a Street-Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 3.—The verdict recovered by Mrs. Davidson against the street-railway company a short time ago for $3,000 damages has been sustained by the higher courts, and a new trial refused. The plaintiff was a passenger on one of the Church-street cars, and in alighting from it the car was started and she fell and sustained injury, in respect of which the action was brought.

Likes and Dislikes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 4.—A peculiar case of likes and dislikes has been decided in the courts here. Samuel Davis made a brand of cigars which he called "I like." Robert Heyneman followed with a brand "U like." Then Davis sued for infringement of trade-mark, and defendant was fined $50.

The Lumber Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The lumber trade is in an improved condition compared with last season. Prices are strong and the demand good. Workingmen employed in the lumber business who last year were earning from $1 to $1.10 are this year getting as high as $1.50.

Small-Pox at an End in Windsor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR, June 3.—The Board of Health declare the small-pox at an end in this place. All the school children are required to possess a certificate of vaccination, but there are yet a few cases in the pest-house, though all are reported doing well.

The Exportation of Cattle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 3.—Gentlemen well posted in the cattle trade here are of the opinion that there will be no more than two-thirds of the quantity sent out last year shipped from Montreal this season, as prospects are not very promising.

Gone to England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 3.—Messrs. Baker and Bell, solicitors of the Great Western and Grand Trunk, respectively, have left for England, where their advice is required in regard to the legality of the proposed fusion of the roads.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 4.—C. T. Suzor, an advocate of this city and General Secretary of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly here today. He had been ailing from disease of the lungs and hemorrhage for years.

Fires During the Month of April.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 4.—There were 124 fires during the month of April throughout the Dominion. The loss by these is estimated at $435,000; losses to insurance companies, $190,000.

CROP REPORTS.

Crop Reports from Various Points Along the Line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—The following are the crop reports received at the office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad from points along the line:

St. James—Crops are growing nicely and prospects good.

Le Sueur—Crop prospects good. Weather warm, and cereals doing well. Corn-planting about complete.

Henderson—The weather being a little cool crops are not growing very fast, but all grains are looking well, and prospects of a good crop.

St. Peter—Crops growing nicely. Weather cloudy and mild.

Mankato—Crops doing nicely. Good weather for wheat. Corn a little backward on account of cool weather.

Hamilton—For the last few days we have had fine weather, and all kinds of grain are looking splendid, with a good show for good crops. Corn all in and doing good.

Belle Plaine—Small grain never looked better. Farmers pleased with present prospects. Corn backward on account of cold rains.

Heron Lake—Weather very favorable for small grain—wheat, flax, and oats. Small acreage of barley, but doing well. A large proportion of the flax is now in. Corn is almost in, but backward. Continued cold weather with light rains deter the advance of corn. The first planting before the late frost is rotting some.

Hadley—All kinds of grain looking splendid. Grain that was barely up a week ago is now three inches high. Corn all planted and coming up. Most of the flax sown and a great portion of it up. Weather cold.

Avera—Wheat looking fine. Oats and corn growing slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Lake Crystal—Crops are looking very well. Corn nearly all planted.

Amboy—Wheat and oats not looking very well. Corn all planted.

Blue Earth City—Wheat and oats looking fair. Corn nearly all planted. Weather cold.

Ellmore—Weather cold, and wheat and oats not looking very good.

Luverne—Crops in this vicinity are looking splendid. The pleasant weather of the past week has helped out the corn, and the prospects are that we will have a full crop.

Valley Springs—Crops of all kinds are doing finely.

Beaver Creek—Seeding for most part finished. Crops doing well. Rye heading out. Weather still cool and wet.

Adrian—Crops doing well.

Brewster—Crops have taken a good start. Corn nearly all up and looking well. Flax about all in now.

Sheldon—Crops looking pretty well. Think we will have good crops if the weather continues on the same as it has lately.

La Mar—Corn all in. Some rain last night. Crops doing finely.

Sioux City—Wheat doing finely. Corn backward on account of cool, wet weather. Those that have delayed planting corn are now sowing in small grain, flax, etc.

Continued Promise of an Immense Crop in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 3.—The Secretary of the National Board of Agriculture has received abstracts of the Assessors' rolls for the Counties of Barton, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Clay, Decatur, Kingman, Lincoln, Marion, McPherson, Norton, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Reno, Reilly, Stafford, Summer, and Trego. The combined cultivated acreage of these counties for 1881 was 2,053,600 acres, while for 1882 it is 2,242,933 acres, or an increase during the year of 189,333 acres. The cultivated acreage of McPherson increased from 27,551 acres in 1881 to 33,722 acres in 1882. For the counties named there has been a decrease in the acreage of wheat of from 587,492 acres in 1881 to 469,417, or a loss of about 20 per cent; an increase in rye from 12,942 acres to 51,069, or a gain of nearly 400 per cent; an increase in corn of from 819,294 acres to 858,288, or less than 7 per cent; an increase in oats of from 61,882 acres to 93,584, or 50 per cent; an increase in sorghum of from 1,490 acres to 1,893, or 23 per cent; an increase in castor beans from 3,746 acres to 4,536, or 25 per cent; an increase in broom-corn of from 23,165 acres to 42,148, or 90 per cent; an increase in rice-corn of from 1,343 acres to 1,968, or nearly 50 per cent; an increase in millet and Hungarian of from 10,257 acres to 14,785, or nearly 12 per cent. All kinds of farm animals have increased in numbers during the year: Horses from 69,169 to 72,818, milch cows from 65,144 to 75,512, other cattle from 127,908 to 163,632, sheep from 128,227 to 230,043, and swine from 153,771 to 178,394. Reports are still encouraging as to the probable yield of wheat. The continued cold weather and frequent rains have held all the insect pests in check, so that if the favorable condition continues an extraordinary yield of wheat will result.

Everything on the Boom at Hays City, Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAYS CITY, Kas., June 4.—This has been the coldest and dampest spring that was ever known in this part of the State, although there was some warm weather in April that started the chinch-bugs to work, but the cold, wet May has without doubt destroyed them. It is thought by good farmers that the average yield of wheat in this county will be at least twenty bushels per acre. Rye is the best ever known. Corn has made a very slow growth, and some fields are weedy, all owing to the cold, wet weather. Oats are looking very nice. Harvest will commence about the 18th. Potatoes are looking splendid. Peas have been in bloom for a week. The rest of the garden is somewhat backward. Almost everything is on the boom.

A Heavy Rain at Streator, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 3.—A heavy rain has been falling here for the last forty-eight hours, and the country is completely drenched. It seems as though we could scarcely get dry before we have such soaking rains. Farmers' work is much delayed this spring on account of the bad weather, and it is really surprising to see how well things are doing under the circumstances. In some places the farmers have commenced plowing corn, but in the average field we have not got through hearing the click-click of the planter. The small fruit is not as much injured by frost as was at first supposed. The cherries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes speak for a big crop.

Farm Work Delayed by Heavy Rain in the Vicinity of Vandalia, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 4.—Another heavy rain fell in this section last night, delaying farm work for the next four or five days to come. The weather has grown perceptibly cooler today—so much so that the people are again obliged to bring out their heavy wraps. Thus far Vennor's predictions for the present month are being verified, at least in this locality. Should the clouds break away tonight it is feared Jack Frost will play sad havoc with young vegetation.

A Discouraging Outlook in Grundy County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., June 3.—Rain all the time. But little corn is planted, and that in the ground is rotting, and it would be better had it not been planted. The farmers are completely discouraged, as the corn crop is their main reliance in this county, and it is now so late in the season that with a good season from this on there is not time to get the ground in condition to work and mature a crop.

The Army and Cut Worms Damage the Crops in Macoupin County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 4.—Reports from different portions of the county indicate that the long-continued cold and wet weather has produced thousands of army and cut worms, and that the corn is being greatly damaged. Oats and grass are looking fine. Wheat is poor.

SOCIETIES.

Ancient Order of United Druids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 4.—The annual meeting of the Grand Grove of the Ancient Order of United Druids of Missouri commences in this city tomorrow. It will continue two days. The delegates from St. Louis and Kansas City arrived at noon today and were received by the members of the local lodges. This afternoon a grand picnic was held at New Ulm Park. A grand ball will be given tomorrow night.

An Association for the Protection of Business-Men.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—Representatives of the business interests of the State meet in convention Thursday to form an association for the protection of business-men, merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and farmers, as against all questions jeopardizing their business.

The North American Turnerbund.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The convention of the North American Turnerbund began its annual session here today in Turn-Hall. Two hundred delegates were present from all parts of the union. Routine business mainly today. Dr. Louis Starkoff, of St. Louis, presided.

The Sangerfest of the Missouri Valley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 4.—The annual Sangerfest of the Missouri Valley Association takes place on Saturday and Sunday next. Delegates will be present from various cities in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. The committee are completing arrangements for the entertainment of a large number of guests.

FIRE RECORD.

Losses by the Fire in the Depot at Atchison, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 4.—This morning's developments show the damage to the Union Depot to be more extensive than discernible in the night, not so much from fire as from water. The damage to the depot is fully $18,000. It will take that much to replace the roof, ceiling, and floors. The walls are sound, but water-soaked. The building was finished and dedicated in September, 1880, costing $100,000. The insurance is $50,000 on the depot, as follows: $6,000 each in the Boylston Mutual, Fireman's of Boston, Neptune Fire & Marine, and Prescott, with $20,000 in Washington of Providence. H. B. Sals & Co., proprietors of the Union Depot, lose $3,500, and have an insurance of $1,000 each in the Phœnix and German-American. Although Sunday, work is begun on reconstruction, and will be rapidly prosecuted.

Adjusting the Losses by a Recent Fire at Lafayette, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 4.—The adjusters in the fire at Harriman & Shockey's boot factory have fixed the loss on stock at between $1,800 and $1,900. The damage was mostly water. This loss is covered by policies in the Phœnix of Hartford and North British for $3,000 each, and $2,500 in the Home of New York.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box No. 381 at 10 o'clock last night was caused by the discovered of fire in the rear of Lapham's shoe store, No. 311 West Madison street. Damage about $15. Cause of fire unknown.

At Nashville, Tenn.,—Loss $15,000, Insurance $7,500.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—F. Leventhal & Co., and S. Godhelp, hides and produce, burned out tonight. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,500.

BASE-BALL.

Saturday's League Games.

The league championship games played Saturday resulted as follows: Worcester 10, Chicago 3; Buffalo 6, Providence 3; Boston 4, Detroit 4, fourteen innings and a tie game.

Louisville 2, Athletic 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—Five thousand people witnessed the game between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Eclipse of Louisville.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eclipse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Athletic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

St. Louis 7, Allegheny 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Eight thousand people attended the ball game today between the St. Louis and Allegheny teams. St. Louis was victorious—7 to 3.

Gillespie Not Fatally Injured.

TROY, N. Y., June 4.—The surgeon pronounces not fatal the wound received in the game in New York by Gillespie, of the Troy nine. The skull is not fractured.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The initial number of the *Arkansas Traveler*, established by Opie Read, the humorist, appeared this morning and created a local literary sensation. Hundreds of copies were sold on the streets and railways. It is an eight-page twenty-four column journal, filled with humor, and typographically neat. P. D. Benham is business manager.

REBELS AND THE ARMY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—At the memorial service in Brighton this evening under the auspices of the G. A. R., Col. J. D. Washburn, of Worcester, delivered an address in which he advocated the repeal of all legislation disqualifying Confederate soldiers from positions in the United States army.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Capture at Cleveland of a Non-Union Meeting by the Unionists.

Small Prospect of the Former Resuming Work under Present Circumstances.

All Building Operations Suspended in Cincinnati—The Situation at Pittsburg and Milwaukee.

The Horseshoers on a Strike on Account of the Machine-Made Shoes.

The Meeting of the Non-Union Iron-workers in Cleveland Last Night Captured by the Union Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—A day or two since a meeting of non-union ironworkers was called to be held this afternoon to discuss and decide the question whether they should follow the fortunes of the union or return to work on their own account Monday morning, when it is announced the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company will start up four of its mills. The meeting was held and was largely attended, but, as far as affording an opportunity for the non-union men to present their views, it was not a success. It was captured entirely by the union men. The views of the latter were loudly trumpeted and the voices of the former completely drowned. It was amusing. The only non-union man allowed to have his way was a Polander, who spoke in his native language. He was probably understood by half-a-dozen people, but was vociferously cheered by the 5,000 men present. The members of the Amalgamated Association were bold in their warning to non-union men. The latter were told that the mill-managers would be compelled in time to yield to the strikers, and when that occurred "Newburg would not be large enough to hold the cowards who now go to work." This was said in a tone that showed an undercurrent of deep bitterness. While the general feeling is that trouble is liable to occur at any time after the attempt is made to start the mills, it is not expected to come immediately. The strikers have great confidence in their strength, and believe the mills cannot long be operated without their assistance. They claim to be so confident that they are willing to put it to a fair test. Should it so happen that the managers are successful, trouble may be expected about the time this becomes apparent. Tonight all is quiet among the mills.

All Building Operations at Cincinnati Suspended on Account of the Strikes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Pending the strike of the iron men an investigation has been made as to the result of the recent strikes of the different building trades in this city. It shows that the standstill to which building operations were brought during the troubles with the men still continues, and is likely to continue all summer. Builders who had contracts on hand are finishing them up, but they have no new work ahead. Capitalists who contemplated building early in the season abandoned such plans when the strikes occurred, and have invested the means which would otherwise have been put to buildings in good interest-bearing securities. When approached by contractors since the labor troubles were adjusted they have replied in almost every instance that the threatened advance in the price of labor rendered it uncertain whether buildings put up this summer could be made to pay a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. They have therefore concluded to postpone "building till another year, and it is now too late to change their plans in that respect. The result is that all kinds of mechanics who work on buildings will be soon out of work and remain so for the rest of the season. Nearly half of them are already out of work. The plasterers secured an advance of 50 cents a day by their strike, but have cut off an otherwise favorable prospect for a good season's work. The carpenters, stairbuilders, and masons secured no advance in their wages, and, on account of their demands for increased wages, have now the consolation of knowing that there will be little or no more work for them this season. It is predicted that the iron strikers will find themselves in a short time in the same situation.

Large Invoices of Nails and Iron Being Received at Pittsburg from Eastern Manufacturers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—There is no change in the situation of the great iron strike. The Pittsburg manufacturers on Saturday received large invoices of nails and iron from Eastern manufacturers with which to fill present contracts. More goods will be received from the East today. Manufacturers here say that Eastern manufacturers and all Western employers who are using their make thoroughly understand the situation, and are working harmoniously with them to defeat the demands for an increase made by the Amalgamated Association. President Jarrett and Secretary Martin did not return to the city from the great picnic at Beaver yesterday, and no news can be given from them. The 1,500 miners who struck against a reduction from four to three and a half cents a bushel for digging at pits on the Pan-Handle Railroad are still out, and both miners and employers are firm. The river miners were paid yesterday, and they have already sent large contributions to the general office for the support of the strikers. The printers employed on the *Commercial-Gazette* and *Dispatch* belong to the Knights of Labor. Last week the printers on both papers demanded that all market reports of which simply the figures are changed from day to day be placed on a copy-hook instead of being given to a man employed at a weekly salary. The *Gazette* proprietors conceded the demand, thus assuming an additional expense of $40 per week. The *Dispatch* proprietors asked for a conference with the printers' assembly and got it. Then they declared their willingness to put all classes of copy, including advertisements, on the hook, which would increase their expenses from $60 to $100 a week, but that they were unwilling to sign the scale relating to market reports. Then to prevent a strike they signed under protest, and will appeal the case to the grand moguls of the Knights.

An Excited Meeting of the Milwaukee Trades Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—The Trades Assembly held an excited meeting today, which was attended by several Chicago labor agitators. The latter extended encouragement in every way possible, claiming that the unanimity of the ironworkers would bring them victory. The ironworkers claim that the outside public overestimate their wages, and there are serious offsets to the best paid work. They call attention to the amount subtracted from puddlers' and straighteners' gross earnings by the sums paid to helpers, as well as to the inevitable expense for suitable flannels, shoes, and other clothing peculiar to the business. The Bay View puddle-mill rollers are now paid on the rail-rolling scale, making their wages equal to the increase asked in the Pittsburg district. The adoption of the said scale practically means a discrimination of 10 per cent on wages against the nine manufacturers in this district (No. 4). Officers of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company consider that one of the most unpleasant ultimate results of the rail-rollers' decision not to work will be the impairment of the confidence in mutual contracts for specific terms. There is no profit in running an iron-rail mill for intermittent periods. There are now 1,600 men out at Bay View.

No Danger of an Iron Famine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—There is not the least danger of an iron famine. If consumers want iron bad enough to pay the prices for it manufacturers will set their mills to work on some terms, and just as certainly close them when it becomes unprofitable to continue. Previous to the strike the demand for finished iron was not large enough to enable manufacturers to obtain remunerative prices, and unless the conditions are changed it is difficult to see what inducement there can be for resumption. The strikers have certainly selected a most unfortunate time for making their demands, and for the trade at large a few weeks' suspension may do no harm. Stocks will get pretty well used up and a good foundation laid for a start on a sound and healthy basis for the fall trade. Pig iron has shown decided weakness during the week and prices average fully 50 cents decline. Two leading companies announce a reduction of $1 per ton of June deliveries, and all other makes are more or less influenced thereby. The outlook is undoubtedly weak, and lower prices seem to be almost inevitable. Bar iron is nominally unchanged, but $28 is considered an inside price, and sellers carefully examine the character of the order presented. Regular customers can place moderate-sized orders without difficulty, but anything of a speculative nature meets with no encouragement. So far we have not heard of business being refused anywhere, although there are a good many inquiries from the West which would have to be refused if they were presented as absolute orders. The effect in the meantime has been to check the decline which has been threatening for some time. It has also stimulated the demand somewhat. Parties who would have postponed buying under ordinary circumstances are now figuring around under an apprehension that there may be a good deal of risk in delay. The demand for tank iron is very active, and an advance may be recorded of one-tenth to two-tenths in the week. The market may be considered very strong, with an advancing tendency. Sheetiron is remarkably active, and manufacturers are at a loss to know how to meet the demand as promptly as possible. Prices show a decided tendency towards an advance, and higher figures are considered certain in the near future.

Strike of the Horseshoers on Account of the Machine-Made Shoes.

It may not be generally known that the journeymen horseshoers of this city are at present waging a pacific kind of war against their bosses, and about 350 of them are out on the strike. It seems that at a convention of horseshoers recently held here it was decided to increase the wages of the men 25 cents a day, and in the event of their not getting it a general strike was ordered to take place on the 1st of June. The matter of wages was easily settled; the bosses recognized the justice of the demand and acceded to it. If the wages had been the only matter in dispute the strike would have ended as soon as it began, but another and more important element of discord was at issue. It appears that the machine-made horseshoe is to a great extent superseding the hand-made article, and consequently the branch of the trade known as the "firemen" are being dispensed with. The Horseshoers' Convention decided that the machine-made shoe was an imposition on the owners of horses, and a detriment to the trade, and they embodied in their demands, when they struck, that the machine-made shoe should not be used in shops where union men were employed. In pursuance of the decision of the convention the Chicago horseshoers demanded of their bosses that they absolutely cease to use machine-made shoes, and also that they increase the wages of the men 25 cents a day. As far as the wages were concerned no objection was raised, but the bosses held back on giving up the machine-made horseshoes, and consequently the men quit work on Thursday last. The Chicago branch of the union held a large secret meeting in the rooms of the organization, corner of La Salle and Adams streets, yesterday and received reports from most of the large shops. They claimed as a result that nearly all the bosses had acceded to their demands and abolished the obnoxious shoe, and in all probability the men would be at work again in a few days.

The Trades Assembly Indorses the Tanners' Strike.

The Trades Assembly held its usual Sunday meeting yesterday afternoon at 57 North Clark street, Mr. Rodgers presiding. Credentials were accepted from representatives of the Tin and Sheetiron Workers; Mr. T. P. Powderly, of Pittsburg, was engaged as one of the speakers for the Fourth of July demonstration at Ogden's Grove; President Rodgers was appointed delegate of the assembly to the Milwaukee Trades' demonstration next Sunday, in which thirty unions are expected to participate. Mr. Coughlin, of the Tanners' and Curriers' Union, made a statement regarding their strike. He said the men had not yielded their demand in the least degree. The bosses had acceded to their every demand except to take them back in a body. They were willing to let them return individually, but they must go back in a body or not at all. They could hold out indefinitly. The machinery which the bosses threatened to put in was useless, or it would have been put in long ago. The assembly, after indorsing the strike, adjourned till next Sunday.

Nothing New in the Situation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The various trades-unions of this city held their annual picnic at Concordia Park today. A great crowd of people were present, and several speeches were made by representative men, but nothing of any significance regarding the strike of the ironworkers was said. There are no new developments in connection with the strike here. Everything is very quiet, and the men entirely peaceable, and seem to be enjoying themselves. The mills which have shut down are improving the opportunity to make necessary repairs and clear up. Three large glass-works in the northern part of the city will close about July 1 for a month or two, as is usual during the midsummer heat. This will add about 1,500 to the already 3,000 idle men in the city.

The Brickmakers in Council—No Change Their Platform.

The Brickmakers' Union met yesterday at 691 South Halsted street. The wages question was discussed at great length and left in the same position it has been in for weeks past—the men still holding out for the wages they received last fall. It was reported that one West Side yard with five machines acceded to the demands of the men a few days ago. The brickmakers seemed to think that so long as the stormy weather continues there is little prospect of a settlement between the bosses and the men.

The Recent Ore-Dock Trouble—Everything Quiet.

No additional arrests were made yesterday in the Bridgeport riot matter. The barge loaded with ore belonging to the Joliet Iron & Steel Company was not disturbed yesterday, and it will be unloaded today if there is fair weather. At the company's docks at the Archer avenue bridge, everything was very quiet, no one apparently coming near. The hearing of the men arrested will probably take place today before Justice Ingersoll. The police anticipate no more trouble in Bridgeport.

All Quiet at Irondale.

The officials of the Calumet Iron & Steel Mills at Irondale reported yesterday that everything was quiet and the situation unchanged. Both manufacturers and men are quietly awaiting advices from Pittsburg. There is no prospect of any change in the situation until a further conference there shall decide upon the question.

Minor Labor Notes.

The Butchers' Union were to have met at 54 West Lake street yesterday, but no quorum showed up and the meeting was not held.

The Tailors' Assembly of the Knights of Labor held their regular meeting at 54 West Lake street yesterday. The object of the meeting was merely to initiate new members and attend to routine business.

PRUSSIAN LAW.

Imprisonment of an American Citizen, on His Return to the Fatherland, Charged with Desertion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 4.—Letters received from the old country bring the intelligence that Barney Horstman has been placed in prison at Münster, Prussia, for seven months for speaking disrespectfully of the Government. Horstman is a resident of Tippecanoe County, and some three months ago, with his family, returned to his old home in Prussia on a visit to his father. Through information obtained from a relative, it is said, the Prussian Government was advised as to his movements, and on the eve of his departure for the United States Horstman was arrested upon the ground that he had come away at a time when he should have reported for military duty. He is now in prison, and is yet to be tried for alleged desertion.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Number of Cases of Small-Pox at Indianapolis Steadily Increasing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—There are more cases of small-pox here now than at any time during the past winter. Mrs. Van Daren, of North Indianapolis, died from the disease yesterday, and a young man named Winchester was removed to the pest-house, having contracted the disease. It is believed that Mrs. Van Daren took the infection from Dr. Haggart, who disbelieves in vaccination and the idea that the disease can be carried about in the clothing. He treated the Wenning family for a time, and is said to have worn the same clothing while visiting other patients which he wore while attending the Wennings. The Van Daren family, four in number, have been vaccinated, but as the members mixed freely with other people in the neighborhood before the nature of the disease became known there is no telling the mischief that may yet develop.

SUICIDAL.

Insane from the Effects of a Sunstroke.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 4.—This afternoon about 2 o'clock the news reached here from Wapella, Ill., four miles north of Clinton, that a well-known citizen of that place, Eli Harrold, aged 36, had committed suicide by hanging himself in a blacksmith shop. He was a wealthy gentleman, and was a member of the firm of Harrold Bros., extensive cattle-dealers, of Texas. He was insane. About two years ago he was sunstruck, and had never regained his mind.

The Rope Route.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—Christian Engler, aged 78, suicided by hanging this morning.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—The execution of Reuben Lucas, at or near Sans Bois court-house, in Choctaw Nation, on the 31st ult., a full account of which was telegraphed THE TRIBUNE at the time, was the third legal execution, by shooting, which has occurred in that Nation in sixteen years. But during the time named over 100 persons have fallen victims of the knife or bullet, the murderers escaping, except in the instances referred to. The Choctaw authorities are beginning to evince a strong determination to punish crime, and hereafter a different record may be expected. A number of criminals will be tried at the fall term of the Circuit Courts of the different counties, and it is likely several murderers will pay the penalty of their crimes within the next six months.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 3.—Joseph W. Kring, one of the saloon murderers who killed George Luther in the saloon of John K. Seltzer on the night of April 12 last, was convicted by a jury trial and a verdict reached about midnight. Their verdict sentences Kring to eleven years in the penitentiary. Kring is the man who struck the fatal blow. One of his companions, John W. Smith, is yet to be tried. It seems doubtful from the evidence in Kring's trial whether Smith can be convicted. The other companion, Andrew Longendarfer, was discharged by reason of the grand jury failing to bring in an indictment against him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 3.—James Maguire, the expert hotel burglar and thief, who was arrested here in the act of working the St. James Hotel on the night of March 10, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary today. His partner, Ellis, gets a continuance until next term. The men are wanted at Kansas City and Atchison for burglary.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Tonight Edward Frames was standing near a vacant lot with two friends, when he heard a woman cry. All ran to her rescue and found an unknown men assaulting her. The ruffian drew a pistol, shot Frames, killing him instantly, and then made his escape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 4.—The jury in the cause of the State vs. Jacob Shroyer, indicted for horse-thieving, yesterday adjudged him guilty, and fixed his punishment at three years' imprisonment, a fine of $5, and disfranchisement for six years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., June 3.—The jury has failed to agree in the case of Dr. Montgomery, the negro abortionist, who was brought back from the penitentiary at the command of the Supreme Court for a new trial. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—George W. Johnston, ex-Sheriff of Hancock County, Mississippi, was arrested, here charged with embezzlement while in office.

NORTHAMPTON, June 4.—Walter Curtis, who killed Charles Bigelow, at Greenfield, has been arrested here.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—John Hopkins was arrested tonight charged with the murder of Edward Frames last night. John Dignan, who was with Hopkins at the time, surrendered later. Mary Judge states that Hopkins assaulted her, and she called for help, when several young men came to her assistance. She ran off, leaving the parties scuffling, and heard four shots fired.

THE WEATHER.

A Terrible Storm in North Carolina.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 4.—A storm this afternoon, extending from Halifax to Garrysburg, N. C., leveled houses, trees, and fences. In the wreck of one house two children were killed. Hailstones as large as a man's fist fell, damaging crops seriously, it is feared. Fallen trees delay trains.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, higher barometer in the eastern portion, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, light rains, followed by clearing weather, westerly winds, higher barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, northwest winds, becoming variable, higher barometer, slight rise in temperature, followed by falling barometer near Lake Superior.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, followed by local rains, northerly to easterly winds, slight rise followed by falling barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

The rivers will fall slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The storm which was central north of the Lower Lake region yesterday morning moved slowly eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley and New England, with slight energy. Light rains occurred from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Coast north of the thirty-fifth parallel, followed by clearing weather, except in the Lower Lake region and Northern New England, where light rain continues. Cool, fair weather prevails in the Northwest, Southwest, and Gulf States. Northerly to westerly winds prevail in all districts except the Rocky Mountain region, where the winds have shifted to the east and south. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport 45, Montreal 50, Mount Washington 40, Cleveland 49, Duluth and St. Paul 53, Denver 47, San Francisco 55.

Indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States and Southern New England, with nearly stationary temperature, Monday and Tuesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	67	58	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Bismarck	..	55	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	53	50	S.W.	Brisk	.01	Lt rain
Cairo	67	60	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	72	65	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	52	50	S.E.	Light	.02	Clear.
Chicago	51	51	W.	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	63	55	S.W.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Cleveland	58	50	W.	Brisk	.05	Lt rain
Davenport	57	58	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	..	49	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	73	67	E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Denver	56	51	N.E.	Fresh	.11	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	63	57	N.	Light	.01	Clear.
Detroit	51	49	W.	Fresh	.03	Lt rain
Dodge City	63	55	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	62	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	60	60	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	56	49	S.W.	Fresh	.20	Lt rain
Escanaba	56	53	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	54	52	N.W.	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	..	57	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	..	51	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	..	60	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	..	53	N.W.	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Galveston	73	77	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	46	56	W.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	64	53	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	54	53	W.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	62	56	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	66	50	E.	Brisk	.26	Lt rain
La Crosse	63	57	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	65	55	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	64	55	S.W.	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Little Rock	72	65	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	54	54	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	..	65	W.	Light	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	50	51	W.	Fresh	.02	Fair.
Moorhead	..	55	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	70	58	W.	Light	0	Fair.
North Platte	63	56	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Omaha	65	58	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	56	54	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	63	54	S.W.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	77	73	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	54	46	N.W.	Fresh	.10	Lt rain
Chattanooga	72	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	53	52	W.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
San Antonio	77	67	......	Fresh	*—	
Sandusky	55	50	W.	Brisk	.03	Lt rain
Springfield, Mo.	64	56	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	73	70	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	56	55	N.W.	Fresh	.02	Clear.
St. Louis	60	54	W.	Fresh	*—	Clear.
St. Paul	68	56	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	58	W.	Light	0	Clear
Stockton	68	65	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	55	50	W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	80	70	......	Calm	0	Fair.
Yankton	65	55	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	66	53	E.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.773	46.3	85	W.	9	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.784	49.8	78	W.	10	†	Lt. rain.
2:18 p. m.	29.837	51.4	85	N.W.	7	.06	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	29.909	49.5	85	N.W.	7	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.940	51.0	86	W.	5	.08	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error. †Too small to measure.

Maximum temperature, 51.6.
Minimum temperature, 46.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.850.
Mean daily thermometer, 49.6.
Mean daily humidity, 85.8.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The Commencement exercises at the Arkansas University began at Fayetteville last evening. At 11 o'clock today Gen. D. H. Hill delivered an address before the graduating class. To-morrow evening, June 5, the Mathisian Society has an exhibition. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings are similarly occupied by other societies. June 8 is fixed for Commencement-Day. The attendance at the university has been quite large during the past session. Many pupils from Missouri have been in attendance. The university is the principal school of a high grade in the State.

How Gladstone Looks.

London Correspondence Boston Herald.

Mr. Gladstone is one of the cleverest, readiest talkers I have ever heard. He sits in the front row of the members' pews, on the left hand side, facing the Speaker, close by the end of the table, which stands in front of the white-wigged clerks. Perhaps I should have said he reclined there, for he doesn't exactly sit. His head is thrown back, and rests upon the upper edge of the pew-back, his hands are clasped in his lap, his legs are sprawled out in front, and he has the general appearance of a man sound asleep, but he isn't. Now and then the eyelids half open, and a shade of expression crosses the wrinkled features as the old man mentally makes a note for future use. When his opponent has ceased speaking Mr. Gladstone comes to his feet with surprising agility, and advances a step or two to the end of the table. There is a little red box here containing his documents, and he places the ends of his right hand fingers upon this box. He lifts his chin rather above its normal hight, like a man used to talking to a gallery, and, as the words flow freely from between his lips, he emphasizes them by prodding the box with the tips of his straightened fingers. As Mr. Gladstone talks, he grows. In silence and repose you see a thin and shriveled old man, with long, slender legs, swollen joints, a hooked nose, sunken eyes, a sparsely clothed head, rather narrow through the temples, but broad and high over the ears, straggling white whiskers, which shamble down the sides of his face and under his throat, and a general air of physical decay that is not altogether reassuring. But as his chin goes up, and his chest protrudes, and the words begin to roll out with rapidity and resonance, as the eyes kindle and the smile of conscious power spreads over the old face, you begin to feel the reason of the Premier grip upon the politics of Great Britain. He has the perfect confidence of the practical speaker, and that eloquence of manner no less than of words, which proclaims the orator. He is by all means the most admirable talker I have heard in England. He uses no notes, and as soon as he has finished what he has to say he slouches back upon his seat, apparently in that state of complete physical collapse which Charles Dickens ascribes to the old paralytic who is always throwing his pillow at some one and immediately falling helpless in his chair.

A DESPERADO.

The Career of a Notorious Murderer and Mail-Robber as Related by Himself.

Philadelphia Press, June 2.

With heavy gyves clanking in dull, metallic ring at each movement, Henry W. Burton, confessed murderer and mail-robber, sat wearily on the bench in a cell at the Central Station, where he was brought from the prison in Detroit last evening by United States Marshal Matthews, of Michigan. He raised the short chain on his ankles from time to time with a nervous hand to let the iron links drop back to the asphalt floor with a noisy little clatter. He had removed his shoes and the fetters clasped tightly the thick woolen socks which covered the chained ankles. The prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment for life. His criminal operations were confined to Texas and Colorado. He had been sentenced for life once before, and prior to that time he had been convicted of various robberies, but the prisons of the West were never strong enough to hold him. Sometimes he escaped and sometimes he was pardoned, as was the case during his former life-sentence, but in one way or another he was sure to be a free man. Burton's life has been peculiarly romantic: he never smoked a cigar or pipe, or used tobacco in any other form, nor has he ever taken a drink of intoxicating liquor. He never swears, and he said last evening that the sound of an oath cut him like a knife. "I am a victim of circumstances," he said. "I have done much wrong, but the only remorse I feel is that I prove ungrateful to kind friends."

Burton is unmarried and is in the 38th year of his age. He was born in Texas. "My father was a ranchman," said he, "his name was White, and my right name is Samuel White. I will explain afterward why I am known by another name. When I was 13 years of age my father was shot by James Rown in a quarrel. I vowed then that I would be revenged, for my three sisters and I were left destitute by my father's murder. I grew up among the rangers, and I had many a fight with them before I was 21 years of age. It was when I reached that age that I met Rown for the first time. It was in a camp in Rockdale County, Texas. I was told who he was. Stepping in front of him I exclaimed, 'You are my father's murderer,' and before he had time to draw a pistol, I shot him through the heart. As I fired the weapon, Rown's eyes dilated with fear; he fell over backwards dead. I was arrested afterward for the offense, and served a short term of imprisonment. After my discharge I began my career as a mail-robber, or train-agent. I worked without any assistance whatever; always alone. In April, 1877, I stopped a mail express in Rockdale County, Texas. There were fourteen passengers in the stage. You would hardly think it possible that one man could intimidate so many, but I erected dummies that in the dark looked like men surrounding the vehicle. Then I made the passengers step out of the coach, one by one, after first attending to the driver and the guard, by crippling them with a shot apiece from my revolver. As the passengers alighted I threw black hoods over their eyes, and fastened their hands behind their backs. I got $4,000 from this haul, but was arrested soon after and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. I was pardoned through the influence of friends within two years. This should have been a lesson for me, a warning to lead an honest life. God knows I tried to do so, but fate was against me. I met the brother of Rown, the man who killed my father, and who was killed by me in return. After a few hot words, shots were exchanged, and I was made a cripple for life, for I received a load of buckshot in my left knee. It was after this that I dropped the name of White and adopted that of Burton, at the recommendation of the doctor who attended me for the wound. He thought that under a new name I might be able to lead a new life.

"I went to Colorado. I cannot tell how it was, but after drifting about for a time I returned to my old pursuits. One dark night about a year ago I learned that the stage on the road between Deadnought and Aramosa, in Colorado, was full of passengers and carried a rich mail. I erected several canvas tents and built dummies looking like men on both sides of the road. Sticks fastened to the dummies in the darkness could readily pass in the haste and confusion for rifles. I barred the road with two poles fastened forkwise. I lighted a big lantern with a powerful reflector, but sheltered the light with my coat. I waited for the coming of the stage. Shortly after midnight the vehicle came dashing along the road. The horses caught on the stakes and rolled to the ground. Uncovering the lantern, I flashed the powerful light into the vehicle. One by one I ordered the driver and the passengers to alight. There were fourteen passengers, any one of whom could have knocked me down, for I am a cripple, remember; but out they came as gentle as lambs, looked at my dummy men, and trembled with fear. I did not give them much time to consider the situation. Black hoods soon covered their eyes; their hands were fastened behind their backs. I rifled their pockets and the mail-bags. I only got $260, of which sum $160 came from the mail, but at my trial I was charged with stealing $1,000 at this adventure. The passengers all declared that they recognized my face, and that I did not wear a mask. I did wear a mask. It did not make much difference, however. I was convicted. After my trial in the September term of court, 1881, in Colorado, I was being taken from Chicago to Detroit when I disarmed the Sheriff and his two Deputies who had me in custody. This was in the cars. I had the Sheriff's revolver pointed at his head. In an instant more I would have blown his brains out, but a passenger, Miss Alice Smith, a lady whom I had never seen before, and whom I have never met since, threw herself upon me, begging for the Sheriff's life. 'I think I am too tender-hearted. Escape was open for me, but Miss Smith called out, 'Think of the man's wife and children.' Without a word I handed the revolver back to the Sheriff and submitted without a sound of complaint to having shackles placed upon my hands and feet."

The man was tried for the last mail robbery in September, 1881, by Judge Moses Hallet, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado, after been captured at Pueblo. He was sentenced to the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, or at any other place, at the discretion of the Judge, for the full term of his natural life.

Last week United States Marshal Matthews was instructed to bring Burton to the Eastern Penitentiary in this city. These details were explained by the Marshal last night, though it appears that his prisoner is something of an elephant on his hands, for the Warden of the penitentiary informed him upon his arrival that the regulations of the penitentiary in this city prevented the incarceration of any United States prisoner unless convicted in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In all probability he will be forced to take the man to Auburn, N. Y.

The Brute Creation.

A cow with her calf, belonging to William Heath, of Columbus, Ga., stopped at a brook to drink. A large ram that had been standing on the opposit bank walked up to the cow, gave her a butt square in the forehead and killed her instantly.

On a Sunday evening a watchman in a Troy factory helped his dilatory dog into the building with the toe of his boot. On all week-days now the dog enters the factory as usual, but no amount of coaxing can get him near the building on the Sabbath.

A jet-black lamb was the offspring of a sheep belonging to Robert Goddard, of Oak Hill. The mother refused to recognize or notice it in any way, but when she subsequently gave birth to a snow-white lamb it was greeted with extravagant affection.

Dogs that get drunk are uncommon. "Jack," of Indianapolis, Ind., belonging to the fire department, regularly drank refuse beer from the empty kegs at the door of the saloon adjoining his home, but getting drunk the other day, just as an alarm of fire sounded, he fell beneath the wheels of the machine and was crushed to death.

A monkey belonging to George Brodie, of Pittsburg, Pa., is credited with extraordinary sagacity. The animal is often told to bring one or the other two newspapers taken by the family to Mr. Brodie's aged mother. One is printed with large type, and the other is very fine, but not always clear letters. It is said that whenever he brings the latter to the old lady he brings her spectacles also.

An Independent Ayrshire Farmer.

Cumnock (Scotland) News.

Wednesday last was the day on which the stock and implements of Crecoh farm were brought to the hammer, and sold to the highest bidder. To the superficial observer there is nothing strange in this. True, Mr. Paterson's grandfather came to the farm eighty years ago, the rent has been regularly paid ever since, and in fact, Mr. Paterson has been quite a model tenant in all except one particular—he refused to intrust the keeping of his political conscience to the hands of the laird or his myrmidons; and, at the last general election, neither threats, promises, nor entreaties could induce him to desert his colors, and he voted Liberal. Now we are far from saying that this had anything to do with what followed; but in this prosaic and scientific age, when people seek a cause for every effect, it is worth while noting that Mr. Paterson was duly notified that if he wished a renewal of his lease, which expired in May, 1882, he could have it by agreeing to pay £— per annum more than he had been doing, otherwise a new tenant would be found for it. Mr. Paterson took the hint, and the result was Wednesday's sale. It may be mentioned that the farm is on the estate of the Marquis of Bute, and that the late tenant has since obtained a lease of a large sheep-holding in the North, the landlord of which did not interrogate him as to his politics.

mble down the sides of his face
under his throat, and a general
of physical decay that is not altogether re-
ring. But as his chin goes up, and his chest
rudes, and the words begin to roll out with
dity and resonance, as the eyes kindle and
smile of conscious power spreads over the
face, you begin to feel the reason of the
nier grip upon the politics of Great Britain,
hus the perfect confidence of the practical
aker, and that eloquence of manner no less
n of words, which proclaims the orator. He
y all means the most admirable talker I
e heard in England. He uses no notes, and
oon as he has finished what he has to say he
ches back upon his seat, apparently in that
e of complete physical collapse which
ries Dickens ascribes to the old paralytic
o is always throwing his pillow at some one
immediately falling helpless in his chair.

A DESPERADO.

e Career of a Notorious Murderer and Mail-Robber as Related by Himself.

Philadelphia Press, June 2.

With heavy gyves clanking in dull, metallic at each movement, Henry W. Burton, con- sed murderer and mail-robber, sat wearily on bench in a cell at the Central Station, where was brought from the prison in Detroit last ning by United States Marshal Matthews, of chigan. He raised the short chain on his kles from time to time with a nervous hand let the iron links drop back to the halt floor with a noisy little clatter. had removed his shoes and the fet- clasped tightly the thick woolen socks ich covered the chained ankles. The pris- r is sentenced to imprisonment for life. His minal operations were confined to Texas and orado. He had been sentenced for life once fore, and prior to that time he had been con- ed of various robberies, but the prisons of West were never strong enough to hold him. metimes he escaped and sometimes he was rdoned, as was the case during his former life- ntence, but in one way or another he was sure be a free man. Burton's life has been pe- liarly romantic; he never smoked a cigar or pe, or used tobacco in any other form, nor has ever taken a drink of intoxicating liquor, never swears, and he said last evening that sound of an oath cut him like a knife. "I a victim of circumstances," he said. "I ve done much wrong, but the only remorse I el is that I prove ungrateful to kind friends." Burton is unmarried and is in the 29th year his age. He was born in Texas. "My father a ranchman," said he, "his name was hite, and my right name is Samuel White. I ll explain afterward why I am known by other name. When I was 13 years of age my ther was shot by James Rown in a quarrel. I wed then that I would be revenged, for my ree sisters and I were left destitute by my ther's murder. I grew up among the rangers, d I had many a fight with them before I was years of age. It was when I reached that age at I met Rown for the first time. It was in a mp in Rockdale County, Texas. I was told ho he was. Stepping in front of him exclaimed, 'You are my father's mur- erer,' and before he had time to raw a pistol, I shot him through the heart. As fired the weapon, Rown's eyes dilated with ear; he fell over backwards dead. I was ar- ested afterward for the offense, and served a ort term of imprisonment. After my dis- harge I began my career as a mail-robber, or ain-agent. I worked without any assistance hatever; always alone. In April, 1877, I topped a mail express in Rockdale County, exas. There were fourteen passengers in the tage. You would hardly think it possible that ne man could intimidate so many, but I erected ummies that in the dark looked like men sur- ounding the vehicle. Then I made the pas- engers step out of the coach, one by one, after irst attending to the driver and the guard by crippling them with a shot apiece rom my revolver. As the passengers alighted I threw black hoods over their eyes, and fastened their bands behind their backs. I got $4,000 from this haul, but was arrested soon after and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. I was pardoned through the influence of friends within two years. This should have been a lesson for me, a warning to lead an hon- est life. God knows I tried to do so, but fate was against me. I met the brother of Rown, the man who killed my father, and who was killed by me in return. After a few hot words, shots were exchanged, and I was made a cripple for life, for I received a load of buckshot in my left knee. It was after this that I dropped the name of White and adopted that of Burton, by the recommendation of the doctor who attended me for the wound. He thought that under a new name I might be able to lead a new life.

"I went to Colorado. I cannot tell how it was, but after drifting about for a time I returned to my old pursuits. One dark night about a year ago I learned that the stage on the road between Deadnought and Aramosa, in Colorado, was full of passengers and carried a rich mail. I erected several canvas tents and built dummies looking like men on both sides of the road. Sticks fast- ened to the dummies in the darkness could readily pass in the haste and confusion for rifles. I barred the road with two poles fastened forkwise. I lighted a big lantern with a powerful reflector, but sheltered the light with my coat. I waited for the coming of the stage. Shortly after midnight the vehicle came dashing along the road. The horses caught on the stakes and rolled to the ground. Uncovering the lantern, I flashed the powerful light into the vehicle. One by one I ordered the driver and the passengers to alight. There were fourteen passengers, any one of whom could have knocked me down, for I am a cripple, remember; but out they came as gentle as lambs, looked at my dummy men, and trembled with fear. I did not give them much time to consider the situation. Black hoods soon covered their eyes; their hands were fastened behind their backs. I rifled their pockets and the mail-bags. I only got $750, of which sum $160 came from the mail, but at my trial I was charged with stealing $1,000 at this adventure. The passengers all declared that they recognized my face, and that I did not wear a mask. I did wear a mask. It did not make much difference, however. I was convicted. After my trial in the September term of court, 1881, in Colorado, I was being taken from Chicago to Detroit when I disarmed the Sheriff and his two Deputies who had me in custody. That was in the cars. I had the Sheriff's revolver pointed at his head. In an instant more I would have blown his brains out, but a passenger, Miss Alice Smith, a lady whom I had never seen before, and whom I have never met since, threw her- self upon me, begging for the Sheriff's life. I think I am too tender-hearted. Escape was open for me, but Miss Smith called out, 'Think of the man's wife and children.' Without a word I handed the revolver back to the Sheriff and submitted without a sound of complaint to having shackles placed upon my hands and feet."

The man was tried for the last mail robbery in September, 1881, by Judge Moses Hallet, in the District Court of the United States for the Dis- trict of Colorado, after been captured at Pueblo. He was sentenced to the penitentiary at Lara- mie City, Wyoming Territory, or at any other place, at the discretion of the Judge, for the full term of his natural life.

Last week United States Marshal Matthews was instructed to bring Burton to the Eastern Penitentiary in this city. These details were explained by the Marshal last night, though it appears that his prisoner is something of an elephant on his hands, for the Warden of the penitentiary informed him upon his arrival that the regulations of the penitentiary in this city prevented the incarceration of any United States prisoner unless convicted in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In all probability he will be forced to take the man to Auburn, N. Y.

The Brute Creation.

A cow with her calf, belonging to William Heath, of Columbus, Ga., stopped at a brook to drink. A large ram that had been standing on the opposite bank walked up to the cow, gave her a butt square in the forehead and killed her instantly.

On a Sunday evening a watchman in a Troy factory helped his dilatory dog into the build- ing with the toe of his boot. On all week-days now the dog enters the factory as usual, but no amount of coaxing can get him near the build- ing on the Sabbath.

A jet-black lamb was the offspring of a sheep belonging to Robert Goddard, of Oak Hill, Me. The mother refused to recognize or assist it in any way, but when she subsequently gave birth to a snow-white lamb it was greeted with ex- travagant affection.

Dogs that get drunk are uncommon. "Old Jack," of Indianapolis, Ind., belonging to the fire department, regularly drank refuse beer from the empty kegs at the door of the saloon adjoining his home, but getting drunk the other day, just as an alarm of fire sounded, he fell be- neath the wheels of the machine and was crushed to death.

A monkey belonging to George Brodie, of Pittsburg, Pa., is credited with extraordinary sagacity. The animal is often told to bring one or the other two newspapers taken by the family to Mr. Brodie's aged mother. One is printed with large type, and the other is very fine and not always clear letters. It is said that when- ever he brings the latter to the old lady he brings her spectacles also.

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THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Bishop of Cleveland's Bull of Excommunication Read to His Flock.

Reply of the President of the Ladies' Branch of the Land League.

The Anathema of the Bishop Spit Upon and Defied by the Irish Women.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The letter of the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour threatening excommunication for all members of the ladies' branch of the Land League was read in the Catholic churches this morning. At the Cathedral the Rev. T. P. Thorp, an Irish priest, next in authority to and immediately under the Bishop, preached the sermon. His language was strong. He referred to a remark made by an Irish sympathizer that "if the Irish are to be ruled by Scotch, Italian, and English priests, we had better shut down on the whole lot," and said this was not only a slur on Bishop Gilmour, but was "an insult to his Holiness the Pope." It is supposed that the Rev. Mr. Thorp referred to the sympathizers' mention of "Italian priests." He added that this was the limit of abuse of Church officials, and it surprised him that any Catholic should use such language.

A meeting of the Land League proper was held tonight. For the occasion Ireland was almost entirely forgotten, and everybody turned his attention to the Bishop and his letter. A good many opinions were expressed, but the mildest was to the effect that the Bishop had overstepped his authority. Some went so far as to advise that the Bishop be "boycotted." During the evening a letter, of which the following is an extract, was read:

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—*To Richard Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland*—SIR: In answer to your official letter of last week and in the face of your terrible threats, I stand forth in the name of the women of the Parnell Branch of the Land-League, and say we will not deviate or falter in the righteous cause we have undertaken. This is no trifling affair, no light task. We have chosen it as a work, as a duty. There can be no grander or holier one than the redemption of our native land. No petty malice shall turn us back. The work of years, the opposition so seriously, so persistently carried on against the Irish societies of this city, has at last culminated in your ungallant, unmanly, and bitter attack hurled upon the heads of the women of the Land League. We resent the motives that actuate you in this last move. Finding our ranks unbroken, that we remained firm after your first censure, you bring the whole force of the Church, and with fierce and furious denunciations seek to crush us. I have yet to learn how one Bishop without authority from the fountain-head of the Church can excommunicate any individual or society engaged in the freedom of their native land. The stigma of modest indelicacy and political brawling that you try to cast upon us I fling back. Our conduct, our pure, high motives, would be worthy of imitation by any lady outside the Parnell Ladies' Land League. Away with all aspersions and insinuations launched with cruel malice against the noble character of the women of the Parnell Land League. We stand in no danger. Our conscience tells us that we are right, our actions attest it, and all and any malice brought to bear upon ourselves or our organization shall not be submitted to. As long as England holds by brutal force, fraud, and robbery our country, so long shall it be our work, our duty to fight against her. Aye, were it another 700 years, that will, that stubborn will, peculiar to the Irish race and hatred born with us, the only inheritance our forefathers left us, shall be applied to the uprooting of that accursed power. Here in this free land of America, where freedom of speech is uncontrolled, where the grand old flag waves proudly to the breeze and bids defiance to the world, here where the blood of our brothers has bedewed the soil hand in hand fighting with their American brothers in the cause of justice, we take our stand, and, fronting our enemies, pursue the path we have marked out. If for this we are uncatholic then we are proud to be called heretics. Heretics we are in the good fight. As heretics we hate Christian England. No opposition shall make us swerve, no personal malice turn us back. The God of justice is on our side, and though today our country lies low beneath the yoke of England, fallen amongst the nations of the earth, we shall not desert her, but stand firmer to her trust. MARY T. ROWLAND,

President Parnell Branch of the Ladies Land League.

It is safe to say the Catholics of Cleveland were never before so thoroughly aroused as at the present time.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

Officer John O'Connor, of the West Twelfth Street Station, Shot in the Leg by a Desperado Whose Arrest He Was Endeavoring to Effect.

Less than a week ago Sheriff McCann, of Dubuque, turned over to Capt. O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Station, a capias for the arrest of a noted thief and desperado, Patrick Fitzgerald, who is wanted in Dubuque on two charges of burglary and one of larceny, the crimes having been committed during the past six months. It was known that he lived in Capt. O'Donnell's district, and as it was thought probable that he would occasionally visit his home the officer was in hopes that he might some time be captured there. A close watch has been kept on Fitzgerald's home at No. 426 South Morgan street ever since, and Saturday night he was seen to enter the house. As he did not emerge in the course of the night it was concluded that he had probably settled down for a sleep. Accordingly, plans were laid for his capture, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officers O'Connor, Dooley, McGarry, and Bowler were detailed to go to the house and effect his arrest if possible. Armed with the capias, the officers made their way to the house, where Bowler remained as an outside guard while the three others went to the door and rapped. Mrs. Fitzgerald admitted them to the room in which her son was asleep. Going into his room, Dooley and O'Connor awakened the sleeping criminal and placed him under arrest, reading the contents of the documents to him. He took the matter very good-naturedly and, getting up, began dressing himself. His show of amiability somewhat disarmed the suspicions of the officers, who were perhaps a little less careful and watchful than they would have been had he shown a disposition to resist. After putting on his pantaloons Fitzgerald made a sudden break into an adjoining room where he got hold of a pistol. Dooley had jumped after him and was not four feet away from the desperado when he fired. The ball missed Dooley but took effect in O'Connor's right leg at the knee. Dooley fired instantly at Fitzgerald who fell, shot over the heart. He was then removed to the station by Officer McGarry.

The wounded policeman was attended by Dr. J. B. Murphy, who says that the wound in his leg is a bad one, as it will at least cause a stiff joint, and may result in the loss of the lower half of the limb. He was removed to his home, No. 81 Miller sreet, where he was properly cared for.

Fitzgerald was examined by City-Physician Moore, whose probe indicated that the ball had taken an upward course toward the shoulder and had lodged somewhere about the shoulder-blade. He did not think the prisoner will die. As a matter of precaution Fitzgerald was taken to the Desplaines Street Station and locked in a cell, the bars of which are of iron instead of wood, like those at Twelfth street. The prisoner, who is widely known in police circles as "Paddy Fitz," is an old-timer, though a comparatively young man. He has done considerable crooked work with Eddie Guerin and Johnny Murphy, who will be recollected as his pals in the sneaking of $1,800 from C. F. Schumacher's safe at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Thirteenth place about sixteen months ago. These men were arrested, but owing to the inability of the people at Schumacher's place to identify them, they were not indicted. Another case of Fitzgerald's which the public will remember was the daring sneak of $358 from Ford's saloon at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets one night about two months ago as Mr. Ford was about to close up. Fitzgerald was arrested for this, but escaped indictment by compromising the matter with Mr. Ford, returning him $30 of the stolen money. Fitzgerald, while under indictment on a charge of burglary and having a hearing in the Criminal Court here, escaped from the custody of Bailiff Sinnott, and was at large for a long time. He is a daring fellow and a dangerous thief, and the police would have been well satisfied had he been killed outright.

THE DEADLY STREET-CAR.

The high rate of speed at which the West Side street-cars are driven along the streets by a gang of reckless drivers resulted in another accident last night which might have been fatal. About 11 o'clock Alfred Ebert, a German machinist, while riding on the front platform of a West Chicago avenue car was jolted off the platform and under the wheels of the car, receiving a bad fracture of the left leg just above the ankle. He was removed to his home, No. 63 George street.

DESERTERS IN LIMBO.

Yesterday afternoon Officer James Bonfield arrested a deserter from the United States army named Benjamin La Fleur, the same fellow who served a four months' sentence in the County Jail for cutting a Lake View policeman. La Fleur deserted in St. Louis a few days ago with one Fred Achton and came to this city. On the way to the station yesterday La Fleur made a sudden break for liberty and was shot at by Bonfield. The ball found a lodging place in the flesh at the base of La Fleur's spine and he stopped running. The wound is not dangerous. At 10 o'clock last night Sergt. Arch, of the same station, arrested Achton, La Fleur's partner, and locked him up.

CARVING WOODEN FIGURES

How They Are Made and the Uses They Are Put To—Down-East Craft Clinging to the Old-Style Figureheads.

New York Times.

In the top loft of a building down on the East River front, the other day, a man was bending over a log of wood. He chopped, and chiseled, and gouged, and cut until the shapeless block began to assume form. It was the beginning of a piece of work that the toiler said would take a week and a half to finish. The man had started to fashion a mermaid out of the wood, which was to serve as the figurehead of a schooner. When the day was ended the rough outlines of an object that possibly might have been taken for a siren of the sea appeared, but the task before him had only just begun. The carving of wooden figures is not a new art, but it is one in which so few persons are engaged that little is known of the methods of the carvers. The figures are mostly used for cigar-stands. Some are employed in clothing-houses as models to show suits, and circuses adorn their gilded chariots with them. Time was when no vessel sailed without a figure at its head. Every whaler had old Neptune, a mermaid, or a jolly Jack Tar, or some other design at her bows to be washed by the ocean spray. No fishing-smack was too small to be without a figurehead of some sort. But the good old days when abnormally-shaped figureheads distinguished the ships have passed. Only the "Down-East" ship-builders cling to the custom. Modern craft built elsewhere are sent out with carved bows, perhaps, but no figurehead appears. Now and then on a private yacht constructed for pleasure will be seen a figure too artistic in its outlines, however, to suit the old sailor.

The wood used for figures, no matter what use they are put to, is white pine. The butt-end of a new spar serves the purpose best and is generally used. When green the wood cuts much easier than when dry, and is not so liable to split. The carving is mostly done by the eye. Chalk or pencil lines are drawn on the log in making the general contour. If the figure is that of a man or woman, it is made eight times the length of the head. Ordinarily the image is one solid block of wood, but if the arm is extended a separate piece is put on so that the grain will run the right way to prevent its breaking off. Regular carvers' tools are employed, such as chisels, gouges, and the like. It takes from a week to a month of steady work to make a figure, and the prices of images range from $50 to $250, according to their size. A mermaid three and a half feet high costs $100. The tug-boats mount eagles on their pilot-houses. These are worth from $40 to $75. Figures have been known to last for 200 years, but the average life is twenty-five years. If a thick coat of paint is kept on them they will last much longer than if neglected. The paint closes up the checks and cracks and prevents decay to a great extent. The figures are fastened to ships' bows with bolts. There are only four or five places in New York where the figures are carved. When a reporter of the *Times* entered a shop on South street the first thing that his eyes fell upon was a counterfeit presentment of the late Samuel Pickwick in wood, life size. His hands were under his coat-tails and a big fob was suspended from his watch-pocket. A workman had thrown his hat on the old gentleman's bald head, and it hung over his left ear, giving Pickwick an air which recalled his adventure with cold punch and veal and ham pie. The proprietor of the shop, a bright-eyed, pleasant-faced man, deftly cut an ear on a figure as he remarked that the business of making figure-heads in New York had nearly died out. He found plenty to do, however, in executing fancy carving on yachts and other craft. Carving and scroll-work had taken the place of images, and no vessel left the stocks without more or less work of this sort on it.

In a shop in Canal street a number of men were at work on cigar-signs. Some were carving and others were painting. There were Indians painted in all the colors of the rainbow, plantation negroes, "girls of the period," Princes and Princesses. This the proprietor said was his brisk season. There are a great many styles of cigar-signs. A "fly" figure is one with an arm extended, a "rosebud" is a squaw with a rosebud in her hand, and a "scout" is an Indian with his hand shading his eye and looking away in the distance. Then there are figures representing Capt. Jack, Sitting Bull, Sambo, "Solid Comfort," Scotch girl, and a dozen other designs. The greatest demand is now and always has been for Indian figures. One fierce brave with uplifted tomahawk stands ready to brain the first person who approaches, while another just as gorgeous mildly clenches a package of cigars. A "Spanish Grandee," as it is called, is robed in rich-looking garments, and holds a big cigar between his fingers. Cigar-signs are cheaper than figure-heads for the most part. The work on them is not fine, except in some cases, and one can usually be finished in a week. The prices run from $25 to $75.

There are some famous wooden figures in the city, and none more so than the original "Old Jim Crow," which is now doing service in an up-town hotel. It has been owned by a dozen establishments, and has quite a history. "Old Jim Crow" was cut more than forty years ago by "Charley" Dodge, long since dead. The figure was brought down to a Canal street shop lately for repairs. A new foot was put on, a missing ear was supplied, a piece chipped off the cheek was replaced, the dilapidated hat was reconstructed, a fresh coat of paint was applied, and "Old Jim Crow" emerged looking as good as new. An Indian that had been standing in front of a cigar-store for four years and had suffered hard usage was in the shop when the reporter visited it. A broken nose had been mended, and several other defects remedied, and the workmen were painting it. The Indian fairly shone in red, white, blue, black, gold, and green. In one corner stood the figure of a Farnciseo-di-Rimini young man with his hair banged. A colored person next to him was puffing at a cigar. An old straw hat was thrown back on his head, and his garments were covered with patches. Punch was standing against the wall near Uncle Sam, and not far off, in a partially completed condition, was a grinning clown. The business of rejuvenating the figures is about as large as that of making new ones. A great many new designs appear every year, but none appear to be so popular as the Indian.

The golden chariots which the gayly-caparisoned steeds draw in circus processions have made business for the carvers. Standing out in bold relief on the chariots are figures of gods and goddesses and beasts and birds. When made to be placed on the sides of the chariots half figures are carved, but when they are to be placed on the corners the complete figures are formed and afterward cut out in the backs to fit. The heads of elephants, tigers, lions, and other animals are used frequently. One shop in New York last winter cut forty figures, costing from $25 to $100 each, for a circus. Not long ago a New York museum ordered a body without the head. When it was completed the wax head of a distinguished statesman was put on it. When the people had grown tired of the statesman the head of Santa Claus was substituted and the figure dressed accordingly. The wooden body was made to serve for every kind of head. First it was robed in broadcloth and then in tawdry. In a Broadway clothing-house is the wooden figure of an English lackey dressed in the conventional livery. It stands near the door, and it is so perfect that it is often mistaken for a living person. There are no objects so familiar to pedestrians in any part of the city as the wooden signs, and yet so little is known of them that it is safe to say that hardly one in a thousand knows where they are made. Of late their use has extended. Upon them the latest styles are displayed because they look so like life. The carvers say they became carvers because they took naturally to the work. Most people have an idea that sailors do most of the carving. This is not so. One of the carvers in New York developed his tastes and ideas at the Academy of Design, but the majority of them are self-educated. Each man, as a rule, has a peculiar kind of work that he does. One queer old fellow called "Jersey Jim" cuts Punch exclusively, and he can carve this figure to perfection. Thomas J. White cut Adam and Thomas V. Brooks cut Eve in the somewhat noted double figure of Adam and Eve. During the Franco-Prussian war a cigar-dealer had the temerity to place a figure of Kaiser William in front of his store. The feeling that was created was intense among certain classes, and gave the sign a name, and, it might be said, a fame which it would not otherwise have obtained. Probably the oldest figure in the city is one that occupies a position above the door of a grog-shop down among the shipping. It did service on a merchantman dismantled long ago. It is the bust of a dark and swarthy Portuguese, and must have been cut fully 150 years ago. It is a crude piece of work, and is cracked and weatherbeaten. "Yes, my boy, said the hardy Captain of an ancient trader as he heaved a substantial sigh; "the good old days are past and gone. You don't see many figureheads like that nowadays, do you? The nose of that mermaid is off and part of the tail is gone, but I wouldn't trade it for a brand new figurehead. It has been on the ship since she took the water, and will be on her when she is dismantled. I wouldn't sail in a ship without a figurehead, and neither would any good sailor twenty-five years ago. Who would have thought at that time of building a ship without a figurehead? Sailing the seas ain't what it used to be."

A RELIGIOUS SCANDAL.

The Mother Superior of a Rochester Convent Summarily Dismissed—Various Rumors as to the Cause—A Very Prominent One Found in the Allegations of Certain Minors Concerning the Expenditure of Moneys Left for Their Benefit.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 2.—Much speculation is rife among the Roman Catholic laity of this city as to the reasons for which Bishop McQuaid has just deposed Mother Stanislaus, Superior of Nazareth Convent, an important religious and educational institution of Rochester. An election was held to give formal expression of the convent's community upon the subject, and the Sisters claim that every vote, 180 in all, was cast for the reelection of Sister Stanislaus, but the Bishop declared he would have a change, for good and sufficient reasons to him known, and, contrary to the wishes of the nuns, and in the face of open rebellion on their part, he appointed Sister Agnes, who has been a member of the order here for twelve years, as head of the convent. It appears that the convent is a branch of the Sisters of St. Joseph of St. Louis, and the Bishop allowed it to be established here with the understanding that he should have the supreme control of its affairs in this diocese. Bishop McQuaid prior to this sent away the Christian Brothers and all the Sisters of Charity, with the exception of a few independent members of the order at St. Mary's Hospital, because they would not submit to him.

Sister Stanislaus is a half-sister of Dennis Leary, a Democratic Rochester politician now awaiting trial on a charge of causing his hotel to be set on fire. She entered the order at Canandaigua when but 15 years of age, and is now 40. In 1864 she established the Orphan Boys' Home in this city. In the same year she became Superior of Nazareth Convent. Your correspondent was assured by a Sister of the order that there was much feeling between the Sisters and the Bishop over the removal. The end may not be yet.

The deposed Superior, accompanied by Sister Cecelia, a member who is in open rebellion, have left for St. Louis. The Bishop is out of town today, and, therefore, his side of the story cannot be obtained. At this writing your correspondent has, however, discovered a litigation in the Surrogate's Court which, like a straw which tells the way the wind blows, may throw a ray of light upon the subject. Daniel Hughes, a well-to-do contractor and a devout Catholic, died in 1871 leaving a will, which he signed upon his death-bed, containing the following rather curious provisions: "After all my lawful debts are paid, I bequeath to my executors all my property, real and personal, in trust for the use and purposes hereinafter expressed:

"2. And I hereby empower and direct my executors, as soon after my death as may be convenient, to take possession of all my property, and to convert the real estate into money, and the whole amount of the real and personal property to pay over and deliver to Sister Stanislaus Leary, of St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester, or to her successor, to be expended by her for the support, clothing, maintenance, and education of my children, Emma, Lizzie, Annie, and Henry Vincent Hughes, until they severally arrive at the age of 21 years, or until said fund is exhausted, leaving all things in relation to the management of said fund and the amount and manner of expenditure entirely in the discretion of said Sister Stanislaus or her successor; and I further direct that said Sister Stanislaus be and she is hereby appointed general guardian of my children until they severally arrive at the age of 21 years, and as such guardian she is authorized to take under her care and control in said orphan asylum all my said children. If any of my said children absent themselves from said asylum at any time without her permission, or disregard or disobey the rules and regulations, then such child or children shall forfeit their right to any portion of the fund hereby created, which shall be applied to the others."

The fund having some time ago been declared "exhausted" the children ask for an accounting, and have filed sworn objections to the accounts of Sister Stanislaus, furnished after repeated urging, from which the following allegations are taken:

The children allege that the counting is erroneous, because Vincent is charged with $1,300 for board, clothing, and tuition at St. Mary's Asylum, when during a large portion of that time he was put out to work by the Mother Superior, earning a large amount in excess of a reasonable amount for board. Practically, the same charge is brought by Emma, who in addition contests an item of $882 paid to the Home of Industry without warrant or voucher. Lizzie claims that she is overcharged for board, and contests an item of $208 paid to the Home of Industry, as she supported herself by her own industry while in the house. Anna alleges that the account against her should not be charged with the value of her services while at work under Sister Stanislaus' direction in the House of the Good Shepherd at Buffalo, and also the value of her services for two years while hired out to work at a Mr. Wheaton's, at Niagara Falls, for which she claims $350. The contestants reserve the right to make their objections more definit, and to interpose objections of a graver nature. It is claimed by relatives that in return for several thousand dollars placed in the Superior's hands the children received practically nothing. While Lizzie was at Buffalo her grown-up brothers, not included in the will, did not know of her whereabouts, and demanded to know where she was kept. They finally learned where she was and brought her home, claiming that the place where she was engaged has not the best reputation in the world. It is alleged that the boy Vincent was not supplied with proper clothing; that often when coming home to his elder brother's he would show them by the names marked in the clothes that they belonged to other boys in the asylum, and were given him to wear while on his visit home to make a good impression. While in the institution, and while hard at work for his guardian, he was so meanly clad, it is claimed, that all the clothes he wore could be bought for a few cents.

Much bitter feeling exists against the Mother Superior among those who are conversant with the facts in the case, and much more is said than they will consent to make make public. The case furnishes, perhaps, one of the reasons why Bishop McQuaid deposed the Mother Superior. A rumor to the effect that she lent the money to her brother without security is denied. The case will be tried before Charles M. Williams, referee.

The Vineyards of California.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The increase in the size of vineyards is remarkable. Four years ago a plantation of 200 acres was considered a very large vineyard. Now vineyards of 500 to 600 acres are common, and there has this year been planted one of 1,500 acres near Los Angeles. An experienced viticulturist gives it as his opinion that before three years we shall have vineyards of 5,000 to 6,000 acres each. The present total number of acres under vines, he conjectures, is about 100,000, all of which will be bearing four years from now, with a possible production of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons yearly.

The price of wines at the vineyards varies according to quality of grape and the location of production. Must, or new wines, four months after vintage, sells at 20 to 50 cents a gallon for dry wines, red or white. Sweet wines at the cellars range from 55 to 75 cents a gallon. To this must be added six to six and one-half cents a gallon for the cask holding the wine. The price in the city is the same, with freight charges added. Last year's vintage produced 9,000,000 gallons, but more than one-third was destroyed through frosts.

There is no recent improvement in the art of making wine or in wine-making machinery. The outlook for the next year's crop is very good, but last year's prices for grapes will not be maintained for the reason that the cellars of San Francisco are full, and prices at the Atlantic States are too low for transportation thither.

Puzzled About Postage-Stamps.

A curious discussion has been revived in Paris. Some years ago M. Francesque Sarcey started it by asking why the convents and congregations in France collected old postage-stamps by the million. To this *L'Univers* replied that the indigo employed to give the blue tint was so expensive that the Post-Office Department extracted the coloring matters from the old stamps to use it over again, and purchased the masses collected by the nuns. Mr. Sarcey retorted by publishing the opinion of an eminent chemist to the effect that this explanation was absurd, and the process suggested impossible. Then the French Postmaster-General, struck by the singularity of the fact that none of the religious congregations ever purchased postage-stamps, investigated the subject, and was told that the priests of each diocese received large quantities of stamps from correspondents desirous of making offerings or paying for masses, and that these were used in paying for letters. He was not satisfied with this explanation, and commissioned Mr. Macé, the chief of the detective service, to make further investigations. This official reported that the convents collected the stamps to sell them again to dealers in various parts of the world to be absorbed by collectors. M. Cochery was not satisfied with this explanation, which proceeded on the assumption that several millions of Philatelists were yearly added to many millions already interested in the collection of stamps of various nations. This year the Post-Office Department has renewed its inquiries, stimulated by the fact that the work of collecting old stamps is going on more actively than ever, and that several dealers have opened their shops in Paris. M. Cochery has his suspicions that all is not honest in this business, but the Paris authorities decline to coöperate any further, and thus the matter stands.

A FIGHTING OCTOPUS.

The Adventures of Some Boys at Nassau, in the West Indies.

Golden Days.

The octopus is, without doubt, the most disagreeable creature to be met with in the ocean. They are found in nearly all waters, from the coast of Maine in and on the borders of the Gulf-stream to the cold waters of the North Pacific Ocean. Imagine a bag of flesh, over which waves of color are constantly sweeping, and from which eight arms radiate like the arms of a gigantic spider, their under sides lined with sharp suckers, and between them, where they join the body, two parrot-like bills. On each side of the lower part of the bag put two fierce green or yellow eyes, give the whole mass a tremulous motion, and you have a general idea of the appearance of the octopus, a second cousin of the giant squid. In size they range from a foot across upward. The suckers on the arms are so many air-pumps, so that when they are pressed upon the body a piston-like arrangement exhausts the air, and the suction presses (in many kinds) a sharp, "saw-edged," bony plate, or ring, into the flesh, making hundreds of terrible wounds.

In the Bahama Islands these animals are very common, and often of great size, and their capture affords considerable sport to the winter visitors at these isles of summer. The largest octopus ever caught here was found upon the beach at Nassau, according to Prof. B. G. Wilder, by Mr. J. S. George. Each arm measured five feet, and the entire monster weighed nearly 300 pounds.

Several years ago a party from New York spent the winter at Nassau, and the boys—for there were four or five—had a lively encounter with the octopus. They had a fine cedar boat fitted for their benefit; her bow and stern were decked over and formed airtight compartments, while a row of airtight cans extended around under the seats so that their craft would float when full of water—a fact tested on many an occasion. . . . Sometimes they had to drag her almost out of the water, but finally the head of "Yellow Tail" Reef was reached, and they were upon unexplored ground. The reef was about three feet under water and covered with small heads of the coral known as Meandrina, interspersed with fans and plumes.

The boat was hauled between two of the heads, and Tom, Harry, and the others were sitting on her gunwale resting when they were attracted by a shout from Will, who had waded away over the heads.

"Here's a queer-looking something under the coral!" he shouted. "Come over!"

The boys moved off in his direction.

"It looks like a bundle of snakes," he continued. "Well, here goes!" and, aiming his grains at the object, Will let drive.

There was a commotion for a moment. Will clung to his spear, the pole bending and writhing about.

"I can't see what it is!" he shouted. "Come quick!"

The boys pushed hard, but were yet twenty or thirty yards from Will when he jumped upon a coral head with a scream, and up from the water clinging to his legs appeared a slimy, writhing, clinging mass of flesh that horrified the boys.

Will had lost his hold upon the spear, but courageously drew his case-knife, and cut at the monster that had now crept up to his waist.

"It is an octopus!" shouted Tom, as the boat rushed into the head of coral, and seizing his spear overboard he went, and as Harry grasped Will's extended arm, and tried to drag him into or toward the boat, he hurled his spear again and again into the creature, and endeavored to push it from Will's knee, where it had now settled under the vigorous blows of the knife.

Two of the arms were severed in this way, but the others clung like leeches winding about his legs, doubling and twisting all the while.

Will was faint and weak, but the rest encouraged him, and finally he struck a deep blow into the body of the monster, and Tom, settling down almost under the water, with a tremendous lift tore the ugly creature from its hold.

At the same moment the boys in the boat, who had clung to Will, fairly jerked him into the boat, with some of the arms of the octopus still clinging to him.

Tom was not a moment behind, as the creature had escaped from him, and he was likewise hauled aboard.

Will was badly cut; his legs, arms, and neck were covered with round marks, as if he had been cupped, and some of them bled badly, while other sharp bites were evidently the marks of parrot-like bills.

The water for many feet about them still showed evidence of the struggle, being as black as ink from the sepia the animal had ejected in its fear or rage.

Will was determined to have the body of the octopus. So, after the water had cleared, they commenced the search, and finally the ugly fellow—or what was left of it—was found under a clump of branch-coral. The boat was held over the spot, and three spears were sent into it at once. Even now it struggled hard, and as they lifted it aboard the creature dragged at least fifty pounds of dead coral with it. But once in the boat it was soon finished with a hatchet and packed away in half a barrel, which it nearly filled, and was found to weigh afterward 170 pounds.

"You wouldn't believe a creature like that would have so much strength," said Will, as they started for home. "As soon as I hit it it seemed to run up the spear, and nearly twisted the pole out of my hands, and the water became as black as ink; and the first thing I knew I felt something like a red-hot band clasp my leg, and then another, and then I made a jump for the 'head,' and the animal tried to climb upon me. I don't know whether he was trying to attack me or to escape; but I've learned one lesson—never to 'strike' an octopus unless you are in a boat."

SERVANTS

Here and in England—Differences in the Treatment, Their Work, and Their Wages—Why English Servants Do Not Like America.

American.

In a recent article condemnatory of vails to servants, a New York contemporary alluded to the low rate of remuneration for domestic service in England as being an excuse which could not be pleaded here for the "tipping" practice. Wages there do not, it is true, average nearly so high as they do here; but they are higher there than in any other European country, and the wages of upper servants and of cooks would compare favorably even with those here. Besides this, it is fair to add that the condition of servants in gentlemen's families there is, for the most part, decidedly superior to that in houses of the same class here. A significant proof of this is found in the fact that good English servants, with the exception of grooms, rarely care to come here. We have Irish, Germans, Swedes, Italians in plenty, but few English. A wealthy New-Yorker who imports his man-servants direct from England, after most careful inquiry as to character, can rarely get them to stay more than a couple of years. They miss what are to them the joys of life.

There is, in fact, no doubt that an English man-servant coming here, while he gains in money, loses in all else. In the first place, duties are usually exacted from him which in England are performed by women, and which he despises as women's work. He is expected to sweep a room and wash doorsteps, tasks from which his soul recoils. Then he has to do twice as much work as he would have to do at home; for the first thing which an Englishman notices in an American household, even of the wealthiest grade, is what seems to him the extraordinary small number of servants, and the en papillotes condition in which the houses of many rich men are when taken a little by surprise. A visitor to New York, going to leave a letter of introduction at the house of a very fashionable millionaire in Madison square, rang twice before the door was opened by a dirty drab of a charwoman, who imprinted her soapsudsy autograph on his card, whilst she left him standing in the passage, to his indignation and amazement. Nor is this so extreme a case as many might imagine. A lady living in the wealthiest and most fashionable New York society says that in half the houses on Fifth avenue, if she should chance to call on a non-visiting day, the establishment would probably be in this sort of deshabille.

People who in England would keep at least a dozen servants, here have four, or at most six, and the work is apt to fall very heavily, when much company is kept, on a single-handed maid-servant; he is continually interrupted and taken off his work. To a man busy in plate-cleaning, it is a serious grievance to have to slip on his coat and answer a bell every ten minutes; still worse to be sent out on messages. A servant thus interrupted cannot come to the door looking as neat and trim as servants look in good London houses. A first-rate servant in England would not stay a week in a house where he had to endure this sort of thing. Servant in good English houses are treated with far greater consideration in this and many other respects. They live quite as well, if not better, than servants here, and enjoy more opportunities for taking "outings." In proximity to the fashionable squares are snug little public houses with cozy, glittering bars. These are the special evening haunts of the "Jeameses," and they enjoy themselves just as much as their masters do at the club—play cards, smoke their pipes, eat tripe and onions, washed down with "XX," and discuss the events of the day. The solitary English waiter on Fifth avenue misses sadly such jolly good fellowships, and turning with desiderium to the cheery evenings he spent over pewters of "'arf and 'arf," at the Admiral Vernon," in Grosvenor Mews, drowns his dullness in solitary drams.

As for the women, they are still more creatures of habit, and care even less for high wages, apart from comfort or association. Very few of them would undertake the combination of duties demanded in most American households. A cook with any just claims to a knowledge of cookery would, unless the family were exceedingly small, be aghast at the idea of having no kitchen-maid, whilst she would give warning on the spot if expected to assist in the family washing, which, unless a laundry maid be kept, is almost invariably put out.

Many persons here are so much given to grumbling about servants that it is as well to point out that there is another side to the question. We are too apt to regard high wages as a compensation for everything. Many excellent servants prefer a comfortable, homelike place, with moderate wages and sympathetic treatment, to one without the latter, though carrying far more liberal remuneration.

ALEXANDRA.

The Princess of Wales.

London Truth.

Alexandra-Caroline-Mary-Charlotte-Louise-Julia is still well on the right side of that bourne of 40 from whence no lady ever returns. She came into the world on the 1st of December, 1844, when her father was simply a Duke with a very long title and a purse of by no means proportionate dimensions. Neither the Powers of Europe nor the Danes had quite made up their minds as to who should be King of Denmark failing issue to Frederic, son of Christian VI., who then reigned. When, however, Frederic the seventh of that name, became King in (1848), it was decided that a settlement must be effected without further delay. As soon, therefore, as the revolutionary storm had subsided, the late Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury, together with Bunsen, "the faithful Stockmar," and Uncle Leopold arranged this little matter for the Danes. These, in their turn, made a virtue of necessity, and in 1853 passed a law which, on the main point, confirmed the Treaty of London. Thus Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg found himself recognized heir presumptive to the little Northern throne. But for ten weary years longer he had to live on his great expectations and little besides. His children were accordingly brought up in Spartan simplicity, and marvelous were the stories told a couple of decades ago on this subject. All one can say is that if certain great ladies mended their own dresses they showed both sense and spirit.

The years of deferred hope came to an end in 1863. In March, Duke Christian's eldest daughter became Princess of Wales; in June, his second son ascended the throne of Greece; in November, he himself was a King. Christian IX. descends from Christian III., the first Protestant sovereign of Denmark; also, on the mother's side, from George II. of England, and the aforementioned Caroline. The Prince of Wales is therefore his wife's cousin; indeed, it is difficult to find a Christian "royalty" who is not cousin to all the rest. The King of the Sandwich Islands stands almost alone in this respect.

Most of us can remember that early spring day when the Princess made her entry into London and won all hearts. She had drawn the grand prize in the marriage lottery, and yet was deserving of just a little pity as well as congratulation. The amount of coaching her Royal Highness had to go through on all subjects was portentous; while the Queen, with the best intentions, gave so many verbal directions and sent so many telegrams for her daughter-in-law's guidance that the latter felt slightly bewildered. At one of the first drawing-rooms after the marriage a certain peer had the pleasing duty of telling her Royal Highness the names of all the people who came, and the Princess the not less pleasing duty of remembering them. She has not quite the Guelph memory, yet a sufficiently serviceable one for all ordinary purposes. "And who is that?" inquired the Princess as Sir Cresswell Creswell made his appearance. "That," replied her mentor, smiling, "is a gentleman of whom your Royal Highness is not likely, I hope, ever to have need." Whether a joke on divorce was altogether in perfect taste especially when addressed to a lady in the enjoyment of her honeymoon, is another matter.

The multitude of presents she received somewhat disconcerted the royal bride. With all her affability, the Princess has a just pride, and she seemed to entertain an uncomfortable feeling that the acceptance of costly gifts might appear to place her under obligations to the donors. Hence somebody coined an anecdote to the effect that the Princess insisted on having the price of every present she accepted stated to her, with a view of returning its equivalent. Worse stories have been invented touching crowned and coroneted heads.

The first year of a most happy union was somewhat marred by the tidings of disaster from home. The Princess could, of course, take only one view of the Danish question, and was zealous for what she supposed to be her father's rights. At breakfast one morning an unwise equerry read out a telegram which announced some success of the Austro-Prussian forces, when the Princess could not restrain her tears, while the good-natured Prince for once lost his temper and rated the equerry in vigorous old Georgian style. It was about this time that a foreign Serenity asked the little Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. While the child stood in doubt, the Princess of Wales beckoned to her. The result of a whispered conference between the two was that the Princess Beatrice declared aloud that she should like to have Bismarck's head on a charger. The Queen looked grave, and the conversation was changed.

As to English politics, whatever preferences the Princess may have no one can complain that in her public character she has ever displayed them. The days of Marlborough House are not the days of Leicester House or Carlton House, and a debt of gratitude is due to the Prince and Princess that they are not. Ten years ago it seemed too probable that a Regency bill would have to be introduced into Parliament, when so entire was the confidence reposed by the nation in the Princess that every one agreed she must be Regent in the event of a minority. One has no fear of being misunderstood, therefore, in saying that the chances of the Princess ever being called upon to exercise the supreme power are now happily remote. On the 8th of January, 1882, Prince Albert Victor completed his 18th year, so that even two deaths (absit omen!) would still leave us a sovereign old enough to discharge all the functions of a constitutional ruler.

The Princess is sincerely religious in a quiet way. High Churchmen, if not ritualists, have claimed her for their own. It has even been asserted—but no; the story is too dreadful a one to repeat, though it would delight the hearts of all those nuns in French Convents who are piously (and mendaciously) told that the Queen of England is a Catholic at heart. What is true is that a renowned ecclesiastic of the Roman communion (who has effected more noble and honorable conversions than any man living) was once asked whether any member of royal family had ever shown feelings of sympathy with the ancient faith. "None," he sorrowfully replied, "with a single exception." But even in this case one suspects the wish to have been father to the thought.

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS.

Improvements Made in Them in Recent Years—The History of Bedsteads—The Elizabethan Bed—French Beds and Brass Bedsteads—Quilts and Pillow-shams.

New York Times.

"Uneasy," says Shakspeare, "lies the head that wears a crown," but, unfortunately, royalty has no manopoly of sleeplessness. Perhaps the "perfumed chambers of the great" and "the canopies of costly state" added irritation to the persistent refusal of Morpheus to wrap the royal sufferer in slumber, but sleep will not always come at the call even of those whose pallet-bed he envied. None the less, our beds are so far responsible for rest or unrest that attention paid to them in modern days is well bestowed. The great bed of Ware is historical, and many a baronial home in old England ancestral beds are on view, but comparatively few of them are in use. The present generation is too wise, too fully alive to the objection of closed-in bedsteads and stuffy curtains to tolerate them for personal use, yet it is a serious question whether they were fraught with much more injurious effects than the folded bedstead which the crowded condition of cities popularizes today. Ornamenting the bed is almost as old a custom as sleeping in it. In ancient times in Palestine the bed was a movable piece of furniture, answering for a couch by day and for deeper repose at night. Tshboheth, we remember, lay on his bed at noon, and the paralytic in later days gave evidence of complete recovery by taking up his bed and walking away with it. Solomon in his Proverbs refers to his bed as decked with tapestry and carved barks, and the fine linen of Egypt.

The luxurious Greeks stuffed their mattresses with feathers and raised them upon posts of elegant workmanship, covered them with embroidered stuffs of great richness, and the Romans in the later days of the Empire enjoyed most luxurious beds. They, indeed, had reached the higher level of desiring separate couches by day and night, and would no doubt have looked with disapprobation upon the folding-beds and metamorphosed furniture of our day. Bed-chambers were common, and the "lectus cubicularis" or bed was a prominent article of furniture.

Like everything else, the idea of beds came to Europe from the East, but the necessities of climate completely changed the character. Wooden frames were the first suggestion of the dignified four-poster and luxurious canopied couches of Europe. In France, during the reigns of Louis XIV and XV, the fashion of holding receptions in bedrooms created an immense competition in the decoration of the bed. Coverings of silk, satin, and velvet, embroidered with coats of arms and emblematic devices of all kinds, became the rage, and the luxury of the bedroom appointments defies all description. In England the same extravagance, if with somewhat ruder ideas of luxury, prevailed during the Elizabethan age. A poet of that period writes, in enruptured strain, of

> The silver bath-tub,
> The embroidered quilt, the bed of gossamer and damask rose.

Beds were enormous structures, heavy curtains of velvet and tapestry surrounded them, and the fashion of the day permitted a style of dress for sleeping which would hardly commend itself to modern taste. Queen Elizabeth, so says rumor, had a night-dress of blue violet!

Such large, unwieldy beds may still be met with in Paris and the Provinces of France. During a stay in that city in 1870 it was my fortune to be the occupant of a bed to which I ascended by flight of steps, and which was the idol of the landlady's heart. How long it had been in her family it would be hazardous to say, but the carving, the heavy wood, the style, and all connected with it carried one back in thought to the Middle Ages. It was a truly wonderful structure, and the process of making it up for use has a mystery unfathomable by the uninitiated. Our hostess devoted one hour and a half every morning to this absorbing occupation, and commenced operations by laying two grooved lines of wood about two inches in width upon the floor into which the castors of this unwieldy bedstead entered, thus enabling her to do what would otherwise have been impossible, to move it from the wall. With intense interest and care each of the six mattresses was removed, thoroughly brushed and turned, and replaced in order, then the coverings of linen, blankets, and quilt were reverently replaced, the bed-clothes being each arranged in position by aid of a long stick. The coverlid of this household treasure was of yellow quilted satin, the centre embroidered with an intricate emblematic device, and the hangings of faded tapestry.

Probably the simplest beds in the world (excepting the couches in the East) are those which are found in the United States in hotels upon an emergency, and in the towns and villages where luxury has not monopolized the bedrooms. These trestle beds, made to fold up after the manner of a camp-stool, and constructed of plain wood and canvas, have a good deal to recommend them, for they are clean and can be folded up and rolled away, and when provided with a good mattress and pillows are not to be despised.

The ordinary bed in Europe consists of a framework af walnut or mahogany, furnished with a pailiasse or straw mattress and one or two wool mattresses on top of it. Feather beds are scarcely met with in any foreign home, certainly in none of the fashionable ones, hygienic considerations having in these latter days led to their disuse. Probably in course of time the same awakened ideas of what is due to the human body will lead to the discontinuance even in Germany of sleeping under beds of down. It must be admitted that the "plumeau" so sacred to the Teutonic heart has much to recommend it in the way of comfort when once the difficulty of keeping it in position is overcome. But the struggles of the unfortunate Englishman or American in accommodating himself to the vagaries of the German coverlid will no doubt furnish amusement to caricaturists for many years to come. The Teutonic mind is slow to give up any custom.

For the origin of bed-hangings, canopies, etc., he must go back to the Romans. They were troubled with dust as much as we are with mosquitoes, and so they hung muslin drapery from the ceilings of their rooms, and probably carried the custom with them to Great Britain, where under different influences it blossomed out with the four-post bedsteads, resembling tents more than anything else.

Within this century the fashion in beds has undergone complete revolution. The four-poster gave way to a less cumbersome construction known as the Elizabethan bed, which having only two upright posts at the head and none at the feet left the greater portion of the bed exposed. Enlarged ideas of the necessity of cleanliness next induced the adoption of white curtains, and bed furniture changed in character. The patchwork quilt of the industrious period of Queen Anne's reign was replaced by the dimity and magella counterpanes of our own time. These, however, in the general sweep of the modern revival are again falling into disfavor, and in the fashionable home today the white quilt is superseded by a piece of decorative work, or at least by decorative material.

Pillow-shams are essentially American. The pillow-case, with its rich lace, trimming, and embroidery, is sufficient in English and French bedrooms; it was reserved for the American housewife to provide an extra adornment in the shape of movable shams, their name being the most honest thing about them. These, also, are retiring before enlightenment. "Shams" are not to be tolerated in the face of devotion to art, the soul of which our latest seer has informed us is "reality," so that in a few more years pillow-shams, with their mottoes, and embroidery, and lace, will perhaps be sought for in museums! The voice of fashion has been heard; they are to be tolerated no more; yet they are innocent enough attempts at decoration after all, and something may be said in their favor.

When he came to a consideration of the latest fashions in bedsteads and their belongings, he found much that is an evident move in the right direction. Foremost among modern innovations is the spring mattress. The old unwieldy, upholstered spring which originated in France, and about which there was so much amusing discussion when it first found its way into English homes, and then to the States, is likely to be entirely displaced by the sensible, cleanly spring frame of American manufacture. This, whether of slats or of spiral springs, has everything to recommend it; it is clean, can be washed, and is open to a current of air, and so entirely free from all the objections to the old spring mattress. It cannot be too highly recommended either for single or double beds. Small spring frames of the kind are now provided for the little cot beds which are so very prettily made for children in wrought-iron and brass.

The introduction of the brass bedstead into modern homes is, perhaps, the greatest revolution that has been attempted. A few years ago these bedsteads were entirely unknown in America, now one house alone exhibits twenty different styles, and there is little doubt that they will meet with increasing favor. They are so very handsome in appearance, so light, and so easily moved from one side of the room to the other, and, above all, they are so free from all impurities, as no dust collects upon them, that probably in time they will entirely supersede those of wood. It has taken time to prove that they do not lead to increase of work in the need of constant polish, but a wash has recently been invented which renders the metal impervious to the influence of moisture, and so does away with the principal objection to their universal adoption.

It is unnecessary to speak of the marvels of decoration and carving which are introduced into the modern bedstead by the fashionable decorator. Unlimited command of money can secure any amount of it; but it is not altogether to be deplored that very few persons after all are in this blissful position. Beds, like other matters, are often the better for being simple, and the housekeeper who sighs with envy for the ebony bedstead inlaid with ivory or silver may be comforted by the reflection that a handsome brass bedstead, which fulfills the intention of its construction, is more appropriate in homes where dollars are not counted by thousands than the magnificence of carving and silver would be.

A curious novelty was announced the other day in connection with some new houses which are being erected in the city with all the modern improvements. It must be strange brain that originated the idea of beds supplied with pipes for steam heat instead of slats, so that the tenants of these domiciles can warm their bedsteads at will. This must embody the modern notion of the warming-pan, so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers; but can any one imagine a more enervating process than the general adoption of this idea. The Russian peasant who sleeps on the stove is a sort of illustration of the effect of this application of heat. Perhaps the next thing we shall hear of will be refrigerating pipes instead of slats for summer beds.

The idea of warming-pans reminds us of the march of progress in that direction also, to the foot-warmers, first of earthenware, then of tin, which replaced the pan of live living coals and the hot bricks of fifty years ago, to be superseded in their turn by the rubber bags filled with hot water, which are so effective and so comfortable.

Some one has remarked that, as three parts of the human life are spent in bed, it might as well be comfortable. How much the comfort of the bed depends upon its ventilation few people stop to consider. Yet every one knows how important it is for health to keep the atmosphere of a room pure and free for exhalation. The bed in which so many hours are passed receives the emanations given off more freely from the body in sleep than at any other time, and both bedstead and mattress should be of such a nature that they can be constantly cleansed and exposed to the fresh air. In Europe this necessity is more especially recognized in France and Germany, less so in England, and scarcely at all considered in Scotland. The French and Germans invariably remake their mattresses every two or three years, subjecting the stuffing, which is generally of horsehair, to thorough investigation and cleansing. There are no more comfortable beds in the world than French ones, and this is one reason for the fact.

Iron bedsteads have a good deal to recommend them, but are not nearly so handsome as those of brass, while those made of cane or rattan, while they are cool and pleasant-looking in summer, have not the cozy, comfortable appearance of a well-made, substantial brass bedstead.

There is no limit to the variety that the latest fashion allows to coverlids. Beds in handsome houses are covered with quilts of exquisite rose-color, a pale blue, or cream-colored satin embroidered in silver thread, while others again have centres of satin and deep borderings of plush. Expense is the only limit to the expression of individual taste in this direction.

It is impossible, in considering beds, to avoid some notice of the many now popular as folding ones, which take the guise of different articles of furniture, and only play the part of beds at night. There is absolutely one thing only to be urged in their favor, and that is the necessity of their adoption in cases where room is so precious that a bedroom is impossible, and yet even in these cases it is generally a clear sacrifice of health to appearance to adopt them. Under the most favorable conditions they are objectionable, and where conditions are so little favorable that space is the main reason for their use they are less so than ever. A close, shut-up bedstead in a close, pent-up room suggests a multiplicity of objections which it is useless to attempt to cope with. If people must have shut-up bedsteads, let them at least be of a nature to admit of ventilation, and not a mass of upholstered material, which is the receptacle of dust and every possible impurity. Of two evils, a room with a bed in it, or a bed turned into a table, a bureau, or a washstand, we should say choose the least, and prefer the possibility of cleanliness and freshness with an acknowledged bed to the certainty of stuffiness and impurity in a shut-up bedstead.

The American's Motto.

Paris Galignani.

The following story is related of an immensely wealthy American in Europe, who had made his fortune suddenly, as suddenly found out that it was the correct thing to have a coat-of-arms on his carriage. So he ordered one. The celebrated advertising heraldic stationer was a bit of a wag in his way, and took the old fellow's measure at a glance. "What you want is a crest and a motto, sir," said he politely. "I guess so." He was requested to call next day and see the design, and promptly went.

The crest was a mailed arm holding a dagger—"something uncommon," the heraldry man said—and the motto, Semper nobilis omnibus benignus, which means, he explained, translating freely, "Always noble and kind to everybody." The old man was delighted. "Now, the latest style of printing mottoes," pursued the shopman, "is initialising the words after the fashion of the old Roman motto, Senatus populus que Romanus, which the ancients abbreviated into S. P. Q. R. Of course you'd like yours done like that, sir?" "Most assuredly," replied the living gold-mine, and he forthwith ordered reams of note-paper and envelopes to match, stamped instanter in gold and silver and every known hue. Well, he and his wife used the stationery a month or so, writing to every one they could think of, when one fine morning while studying with more scrutiny than usual the beauty of the decoration it suddenly dawned upon him that the caption of the sheet to which he had been daily and hourly affixing his valuable signature was nothing more nor less than S. N. O. B.

Nursing mothers gain strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It acts like a charm in restoring to health and strength overstrained nature.

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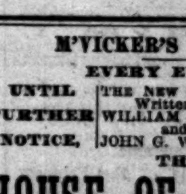
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Is the only complete external and internal treatment. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Improved Inhaler, with Treatise, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



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Mastodon Minstrels!

This week will be presented, after weeks of careful preparation, a Minstrel Festival composed of the gems of "YE OLDEN DAYS," all the old songs which charmed the hearers of twenty years ago, beautifully sung and rendered by the famous band. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

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ORIGINAL PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY.

THIS MONDAY and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, Varney's masterpiece,

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Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

MOTHERS, Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhœa, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.

Dr. Alex. Robertson, 157 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

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Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.

Millions of Delighted Mothers

pronounce Castoria the most prompt and satisfactory preparation ever used. 900 drops in a bottle. 35 doses, 35 cents. Druggists are authorized to refund the cost if it fails to relieve or cure cases for which it is recommended.

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Thursday, 8th June, 11:30 a. m.

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140 & 142 East Monroe-st.

The finest Restaurant ever opened in Chicago.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

D. C. THATCHER, Prop'r.

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Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, June 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of W. E. POULSON,
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary. M. E. H. P.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

FAIR weather, northwest winds, and a slight rise in temperature for the Upper Lake region.

THE return to Canada of the Princess Louise, who landed from the Sarmatian yesterday at Quebec in excellent health and spirits, was the occasion of a popular demonstration, the Mayor presenting an address in French, to which the Princess responded in the same language.

MEAGRE details are received of the havoc wrought yesterday afternoon by a great storm in North Carolina, which demolished houses, trees, fences, and crops. In one instance two children were killed by the wreck of a dwelling, and railway trains were delayed by fallen trees.

BEYOND getting himself very generally disliked by the patriotic Irishmen and Irishwomen of his diocese, Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, has not accomplished much in his letter threatening excommunication to all ladies identified with the female branch of the Land League. His threat is set at defiance, and his influence for good in that diocese will certainly not be augmented by the conflict.

"THE Mission of the People's Church, and What It Has Accomplished," was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Thomas yesterday; Prof. Swing, at the Central Church, preached concerning "The Christian Ministry"; the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at Immanuel Baptist Church, had for his theme "The Import of Jesus"; and the new Swedenborgian Temple, on Van Buren street, was dedicated with interesting and impressive ceremonies.

THE rains of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday have brought out gloomy messages from some of the corn counties in Illinois. The farmers begin to fear that it will be impossible to finish planting in time to secure a crop, and that the growth of the corn already above ground will be seriously retarded. In contrast with this unfavorable outlook as regards corn are dispatches from Minnesota and Kansas, where the prospects are unusually bright for all crops.

THE recent emphatic articles which have appeared in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* upon illiteracy in Kentucky have had some effect upon the Legislature of that State, as in its closing hours it provided for an increase of tax for school purposes and the distribution of it among all children alike, and the remission of the poll tax heretofore levied on negroes for the purpose. There was manifest some trace of the old slavery race hatred, however, in the declaration that schools for white and colored children should be kept separate forever.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: "Some of the Chicago papers are begging for a music-hall, but the begging doesn't seem to rouse much generosity, and some others of the Chicago papers say plainly that the failure to get subscriptions for a public library building was so recent an event that there is small encouragement for trying any other attack on the pockets of the rich." When the Chicago papers commence begging for a music-hall it will be time for the St. Louis papers to commence their howling. Meanwhile we commend them to be patient, because when the next festival comes round in 1884 they will have to express their opinions on one of the most elegant music-halls in the country.

THE text of the remonstrance against the proposed nullification of the city fire ordinance prepared by the joint committee of fire underwriters and citizens, and to be presented to the City Council this evening, is given in another column. The arguments submitted by the protest and remonstrance should appeal with irresistible force to the intelligence and interest of every householder in the city, and arouse into active operation a public sentiment so overwhelming that the Council will not dare to pass the pending measures. Once the people fully comprehend the danger and disaster entailed by the unlimited multiplication of wooden buildings in the outlying districts they will forbid any tinkering with fire-limits regulations, which in their present form stand between their homes and the possible recurrence of the conflagration of 1871.

A MARYLAND jury has just declared that a man who is falsely charged with voting for a Democrat is entitled to money damages. When the vote was taken in the last Legislature for Controller of the State two Republican votes were cast for the Democratic candidate. The fact caused a great deal of excitement, and efforts were made to discover who the recreants were. In the midst of the excitement the *Herald and Torch*, a paper published at Hagerstown and owned by Gen. Negley, the United States Sub-Treasurer at Baltimore, alleged that one of the votes was cast by Joseph Farrow, State Senator. He brought suit for slander. Negley claimed that the statement was only a rumor and had not injured Farrow's reputation, but the jury thought otherwise, and gave him $3,000 damages.

IF any woman in the country deserves well of its bounty it is Mrs. Priscilla D. Twiggs, of Baltimore, who in her 81st year asks Congress for an increase of her pension from $25 to $50 per month upon the following grounds: That her grandfather, Commodore Decatur, served in the French war; that his two sons, Stephen Decatur and James Decatur, served gallantly at Tripoli, and the latter was killed there; that her father was in the Marine Corps at the time of his death; that both of her brothers were Lieutenants in the navy, the elder being lost at sea; that her husband fell at the storming of Chapultepec; and that her son was killed a month before while on his way to join his uncle, Gen. D. E. Twiggs, as aid. There ought to be no question in regard to the support of this mother of her country.

EVIDENCES multiply of the success of Turkey in the game of cross-purposes she has been playing against England and France. The announcement is made from Constantinople that the Porte has, through circulars to all its representatives at the European Capitals, given notice that a conference is no longer necessary, as the Turkish Commission sent to Egypt will be able to regulate affairs in that troubled region. Coupled with this announcement comes the equally significant statement that Ahmet Urzad, the Sultan's confidential agent in Egypt, has established a complete understanding with Arabi Bey and the military party whereby the Egyptian troops will fraternize and coöperate with the military force to be sent to Egypt by Turkey. The notification to England and France to keep their hands off and get out of the country may now be considered complete.

MRS. SUSAN WILLIS FLETCHER, the Spiritualist, who was convicted a year ago in the English courts and imprisoned for twelve months at hard labor for obtaining a large amount of property by false pretenses from a Mrs. Hart Davies, of London, has served out her term, and recently arrived in New York. From the woman's story it appears that Mrs. Davies was not a spotless woman, and that she left her husband and transferred herself and her property to the Fletchers upon condition they should give her a home with them. After living with them for a time she became a medium, and one night had a dream that she and Mr. Fletcher took a Venetian gondola and sailed off with "soul touching soul and heart touching heart," leaving Mrs. Fletcher behind. She told Mr. Fletcher about it, and that individual replied that she was a very dear sister, but it was of no use talking about the "heart and soul" schemes. Mrs. Davies came to America with the Fletchers, and on the passage conducted herself indiscreetly with a young clergyman. On arriving in this country, she alleges that two men, accomplices of the bold, bad Davies, had her arrested for stealing the property. She was discharged, then went over to England again, and was rearrested, with the result above stated. The most appalling feature of the whole transaction now is that the Fletcher woman proposes to lecture about it to the American people!

THE LESSON OF LAST WEEK'S SUCCESS.

Immediately after the opening of the present Congress, and when Gen. Keifer had been elected Speaker, and, moreover, after he had appointed committees, in which he was apparently influenced by previous bargains and alliances, many consistent Republicans, loyal to their party and to its original principles as ever were men to party or to principle, had grave misgivings as to the future. They felt and thought, as true Republicans and honest men, that the interests of the party had been jeopardized; that its principles had been strained, and its supremacy very seriously threatened. The Democracy for the time felt confident, and acted defiantly.

The leaders of the Republican party—at least those who affected to be leaders—were discredited; their past record was not such as the mass of Republican voters could consistently sustain, and their policy was not sufficiently well defined to guarantee success or to merit the loyal support of the whole party.

The events which followed on the death of Gen. Garfield—the removal of his trusty lieutenants from office and the appointment of men possessing no great capacity for affairs in their stead—were felt by the masses still attached to the party by devotion to the principles on which it was founded and by remembrance of the treason and innate rottenness of the Democracy to be little less than disastrous. Pigmy politicians, whose records were not above question and suspicion, occupied the places which Sumner and Stevens had honored. A poor parliamentarian, the creature of a compromise, occupied the chair which the intrepid and skillful Blaine once held. A man whose past record was not above reproach thrust himself forward, and seemed to hold the position of leader of the Republicans in the popular branch of the Legislature; and in the Senate the party was divided and disunited by personal quarrels and ignoble ambitions.

For a time it seemed as though nothing stood between the Democracy and success; and this, too, notwithstanding its disloyal record—its utter lack of anything like a defined policy or guiding principles. In the Senate the Democratic party had two or three astute if not brilliant and aggressive men; in the House were some of the ablest men which the party has had since the death of Douglas. People spoke of Hewitt, Morrison, Cox, Randall, Reagan, and Carlisle, and instituted comparisons between them and Keifer, Robeson, and others on the Republican side; and their comparisons were not always complimentary to the Republicans. There was, to be sure, no man on the Democratic side whose record was as good as Kasson's, or whose abilities were rated higher; but it could not be forgotten that Kasson had been relegated for a time to a back seat in the party by what was believed to be a base intrigue. Many of the small—essentially small—men of the great National party, by means and methods which had hitherto been regarded as peculiar to their opponents, seemed at the opening of the present session to dictate the policy and rule in the councils of the party.

The Democracy, borrowing too much confidence from the discouragement of a section of the Republican party, and relying too much on the apparent apathy of the people, permitted its leaders to wreck its prospects by resorting to methods long discredited and reprobated. Men who had acquired political education in ward contests came to the front. Noisy demagogs were allowed—nay, encouraged—to make senseless harangues—thus retarding real legislative business. The irrepressible demagogy which seems to be the peculiar possession of the Bourbon party asserted itself. Unable to formulate a political program, or to agree on a platform, the Democrats devoted themselves to an attack on the opposing party. Their ablest organ, the New York *Sun*, devoted itself to an attack on one of the distrusted Republican leaders. From such a course to a defense of ballot-box suffing, political terrorism, and election chicanery the transition was easy. The conservative policy shown in the case of Chalmers had to be abandoned at the dictation of the irreconcilables. The latter came to the front in the now celebrated Dibble-Mackey contest. Ten days of the time of Congress and thousands of dollars of public money have been misspent and wasted by Bill Springer and his fellow-hotheads and demagogs in bolstering up a most scandalous attempt to cheat a majority of the voters of a Congressional district out of representation; in condoning, if not commending, the use of tissue-ballots; and in defending political rogues who robbed citizens of the privileges belonging to them under the laws and the Constitution. And even professing political moralists and so-called philanthropists like Mr. Abram S. Hewitt were found shameless enough to condone perjury, and to plead in the Legislative Hall of the Nation in extenuation of the villainies of thieves who stole Congressional seats.

The Republicans were not slow to take advantage of the situation. The better impulses of the members prevailed. Personal animosities were forgotten. The modest but able men of the party were once more permitted to lead; intriguants were sent to the rear; and, under the leadership of the Chairman of the Committee on Elections—who evinced a tact and ability for which he had not been hitherto given credit—the protracted struggle of last week has ended in a victory for the party of ideas, principles, and patriotism, and in a crushing defeat for the party of ballot-box stuffing and election-terrorism.

Once more are the Republicans as much indebted for success to Democratic blundering and Bourbon disregard of right and justice as to their own superior tactics and patriotism. But the victory is not all one of tactics; it is a victory for a fair ballot and honest government, which was demanded by the people. The Nation was behind the Republican leaders, and they knew it and acted accordingly. It will not do to attribute success to the blundering of opponents alone. The Republicans are once again united. The charlatans of the party are no longer in the front ranks: it will not do to permit them to take a leading part again. The men of combined ability and patriotism have asserted themselves; they should be sustained. The principles which directed the party in its best days have again triumphed: it will be well that these shall be kept well to the front. It will never do to trust to the blundering of opponents: it is far better to rely on the justice of one's own cause, to depend for victory on superior generalship and skill and on issues which are in accord with the good sense and the patriotism of the people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK "MACHINE."

The well-known correspondent, "Gath," has a new theory in regard to the President's alleged anxiety to run Mr. Folger, now Secretary of the Treasury, as the Republican candidate for Governor in place of Gov. Cornell. It has generally been supposed that the sole motive was to deprive Mr. Cornell of a position of influence in New York politics which he might improve to push himself forward as New York's Presidential candidate instead of loyally defending Mr. Arthur's vested right to that distinction. But it seems that there is quite as much anxiety to crowd Mr. Folger out of the Treasury Department as there is to crowd Mr. Cornell out of the Governor's chair. Mr. Folger is not manipulating the Government patronage to suit the "machine." One Johnny O'Brien is now said to be at the head of the machine, and is also represented as being dissatisfied with Folger's treatment. "Gath" sums up the situation as follows:

> In short, the old machine that Arthur brought up by hand is determined to have Folger out of the Treasury Department, and there is no way to get him out but to nominate him for Governor. Arthur cannot well invite the man out whom he has just invited in, and the man will not go out except to be Governor; and if he does not go out the boys in New York cannot have the plums they want. The boys want a Secretary of the Treasury who will just hash things up and pass around the plate. They want Pearson thrown out of the post-office, Robertson thrown out of the custom-house, Garfield, if necessary, thrown out of the grave. Whatever is necessary to recur to the palmy days of Arthur as Collector they want again. They swear that Folger procrastinates everything; that he makes appointments with an important man like Johnny O'Brien, and keeps the said Johnny standing with his elbows on the bar at the Arlington Hotel for two whole days, when Johnny's time is worth five notes in each of the twenty-one districts of the city. Johnny keeps his engagements like a man; and when he says you shall have a $1,200 place for your imbecile brother-in-law he means it, and does not like the want of honor in a Secretary of the Treasury to keep similar promises. When Johnny goes back at the end of the two days, Folger says he is very busy that morning, and hasn't taken up the matter at all, but will try to get time by Saturday. Then the young man with the white necktie literally bounds to the depot where Garfield was killed, jumps on to the limited express, comes over to New York, and passes the word around that Folger must come out. Such is the way the United States Government is now directed with the sole object of regulating the City and State of New York so as to prepare for Mr. Arthur's fabled renomination.

It is scarcely to be conceived that the President of the United States is lending himself to machinations of this low order, notwithstanding he proclaims himself to be a practical politician. It is pretty well known that Mr. Arthur controlled the system of Republican clubs which make up the New York machine and pratically exclude the mass of Republican voters from all part in the composition of conventions, selection of candidates, and influence upon campaigns; and it may be that Johnny O'Brien is the name of the person who has succeeded him in that eminent position. But Mr. Arthur is now President of the United States, and the office must have elevated him above associations on that level. The local political affairs of New York State should not excite any particular concern in the mind of a President charged with administering the affairs of a great Nation. If Mr. Folger is a good Secretary of the Treasury and refuses to submit appointments to the dictation of Johnny O'Brien, or Jimmy Somebody-else, the President should not permit the New York machine to presume that it has any power to displace Mr. Folger. The President ought to be so much above the influences which have been described that they could never reach his ear nor give direction to his actions. Even the temptation of being brought forward as New York's candidate for the Presidential nomination by command of the machine ought not to be great enough to sway Mr. Arthur. The New York machine's candidate in 1876 was Mr. Conkling, but he was not nominated; in 1880 the same power sustained the claims of Gen. Grant, but he was not nominated. The fact that the New York machine is back of a certain candidate does not seem to appeal with any overwhelming force to a National Convention of the Republican party, and if Mr. Arthur is an aspirant for the office of Chief Magistrate by the choice of the people and through the nomination of the Republican Convention the more completely he separates himself from the New York machine the better his chances will be. Certainly he ought to hold himself so free from its contaminating influences as to protect the United States Government from a suspicion of Johnny O'Brien's office-brokerage.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Congressional events of the past week have important political significance. They revive the hope that the integrity of the ballot-box may be reëstablished as the ruling principle of popular elections in the South. Without a free vote and a fair count the electoral system is a sham and a delusion; intimidation has prevented the former and fraud defeated the latter in the Southern States ever since the "property and intelligence" of that section have practically excluded the freedmen from the exercise of their civil and political rights. During the past six years the National House of Representatives has been under the control of the Democrats, whose anxiety to maintain a "Solid South" as their only hope of securing control of the Government has induced them to close their eyes to electoral outrages, and to admit to seats men who had no moral claim thereto. The Democrats have been so reckless in their justification of election frauds at the South that it is surprising the opponents of the Bourbons have not become entirely discouraged, and have not abandoned contests for their rights even in the clearest cases of fraud. It was high time that the honor and dignity of Congress should be rescued from the habit of condoning and rewarding fraud, and the rejection of the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers is a notice to the ruling faction in the South that, however successful these dishonest methods may be in local politics, they need not expect henceforth that Congress will become an accomplice after the fact by prostituting its membership to the disfranchisement of whole districts.

The Democrats in Congress had grown bold in their defense of political dishonesty. As usual, they were ready to go to the very verge of revolution to save the Bourbons of the South. As usual, there was plenty of bluster about "the last ditch" and "the crack of doom" to indicate the Democratic determination to resist *a l'outre* an effort to dislodge them from their intrenchment behind fraud and violence. And, as usual, the Democrats outraged public sentiment and justice to the last degree of endurance. Then they yielded to the rights of the majority, after having once again warned the country of the reckless and desperate character of their struggle for supremacy. They proposed to prevent the majority from administering long-delayed justice to disfranchised masses in Southern districts. They resorted to filibustering, not for the purpose of securing discussion, but in order to prevent the consideration of the contested election cases. They took the position that a minority of the House could prevent a constitutional quorum from transacting business; and had the Republicans yielded to their bravado they would have blocked all public business of the year to keep men in seats who were not entitled to them. They demonstrated that party advantage, even when secured by fraud, is dearer to them than the public welfare. The Northern Democrats submitted to the lash of the Southern Bourbons as abjectly as they used to do in ante-War times. Mr. Burrows told the simple truth when he said on Saturday that "the country has yet to hear one word or syllable of denunciation of tissue-ballots and other election frauds in the South from the Democratic minority in the House." The Democrats have been united in their championship of fraud, and their defeat in so bad a cause cannot fail to add to the popular distrust with which their party is regarded wherever the purity of the ballot-box is maintained.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, described the Republican purpose properly when he undertook the other day to tell why these election cases have been urged with so much energy. It is essential to the existence of the Government that elections shall be protected against terrorism and cheats. Mere party advantage is of minor importance by comparison. The Republican party seeks no recruits from Bourbons and no assistance from their methods. He was not ready, nor is the Republican party as a whole, to open its arms to such a man as Chalmers because the latter is disgruntled at the failure of his party associates to keep him in a seat which he held for several years without a shadow of claim. Mr. Lowe has been seated in place of Gen. Wheeler, the bulldozer, though Mr. Lowe is not only a Democrat but a Greenbacker, and thus doubly arrayed against the principles of the Republican party. The Republicans have been engaged in rebuking fraud and depriving it of the fruits it has brought forth in the South. This is a mission which is at once honorable and necessary. The Southern Bourbons must be taught that they cannot continue to exercise an undue influence over National affairs by means of ballot-box stuffing or other devices to defeat the will of the majority. The anti-Bourbons of the South must be encouraged to assert their rights by the assurance that when they do so they shall be sustained by Congress. These two lessons, once thoroughly impressed upon the Southern people, will work a political revolution in their section; and hence the expulsion of Wheeler, Chalmers, Dibble, and Finley from the House, to which they were never elected, has been of the highest significance with regard to the rule of majorities.

A VERY careful review of the results of the recent conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South by one of its members appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and, as this large and influential denomination plays an important part in the religious affairs of the Nation, these results are of more than ordinary interest. While it did not see fit to change the Discipline so as to make women eligible for election as Sunday-school Superintendents, it made the Woman's Missionary Society auxiliary to the parent society. It expressed itself against the distribution and transportation of the mails on the Sabbath. On the temperance question it went so far as to inveigh against the evils of drinking, and made the manufacture, sale, and use of liquors as a beverage an offense to be proceeded against under the law of the Church relating to imprudent conduct. It disfavored the marriage of persons divorced for other causes than that of adultery, and decided that in contracts where either party was of this class no Methodist clergyman could conscientiously unite them. The question of amusements was considered, but it was left where the conference found it at the commencement of the debate. It deprecated the intemperate use of tobacco. It discountenanced the use of the new version of the Scriptures. An attempt was made to give the Stewards the power to assess the members of the Church for the support of the Gospel, but it failed. Its most practical work was the organization of Boards of Church Extension and Education, and the appointment of a Commissioner to travel through the Church to collect money for the aid of colored men who desire to study for the ministry, and its determination to take part in the American Centennial Conference at Baltimore in 1884, and to help celebrate the centennial of Episcopal Methodism by giving $2,000,000 as a thank-offering for the spread of their work.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON "SPOILS."

Senator Cameron secured the confirmation of his man Jackson very easily. He said: "The President is the appointing power, and if he makes a change in any office it is only fair to presume that good and sufficient reasons for the change have been presented to him." Senator Mitchell had already read a certificate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that Jackson's predecessor, Sullivan, was "one of the most faithful and competent officers in the service." This, however, did not prevent Senator Cameron from insinuating that "There were reasons which satisfied the President that a change could be made to the advantage of the service."

Doubtless the grave and reverend Senators smiled when "Don" made this remark, but they voted as Don wanted them to vote, and Sullivan went out and Jackson came in. Senator Mitchell showed that both the President and Senator Cameron had "given Sullivan to understand last winter that he would be retained"; and then he showed how the Republicans of Pennsylvania had been cuffed and kicked by Senator Cameron, and how they had rebelled, and made up their mind to kick back and crush out bossism and all its works. This resolution of certain Republicans had, in the opinion of Senator Mitchell, cost Mr. Sullivan his official head. In a word, Mr. Sullivan's official head had been cracked off by a switch of the party whip in the hands of his colleague.

Senator Mitchell quoted Daniel Webster in the course of his remarks—read from his famous arraignment of Jackson's Administration before the National Republican Convention at Worcester, Mass., fifty years ago. Mr. Webster denounced the spoils theory at its very inception. He showed that while Jackson sought to restrict every other department he designed to enlarge the sphere of the Executive:

> The power of the veto is exercised not as an extraordinary but as an ordinary power, as a common mode of defeating acts of Congress not acceptable to the Executive. We hear one day that the President needs the advice of no Cabinet; that a few secretaries, or clerks, are enough for him. The next we are informed that the Supreme Court is but an obstacle to the popular will, and the whole judicial department but an incumbrance to the Government. And while on one side the judicial power is thus derided and denounced, on the other arises the cry: "Cut down the Senate!" And over the whole at the same time prevails the loud avowal, shouted with all the lungs of conscious party strength and party triumph, that the spoils of the enemy belong to the victors. . . . The President has not only filled all vacancies with his own friends, generally those most distinguished as personal partisans, but he has turned out political opponents, and thus created vacancies, in order that he might fill them with his own friends. . . . While the Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe and to decry the powers belonging to other branches, it has thus seized into its own hands a patronage most pernicious and corrupting, an authority over men's means of living most tyrannical and odious, and a power to punish free men for political opinions altogether intolerable.

Mr. Webster then called attention to the fact that the Constitution is silent on the subject of "the President's power of removal from office"; that it is "a constructive power," gradually enlarged, until under Jackson it came to be "exercised at all times without control, without question, without responsibility." He reviewed the debates on the subject in the First Congress, and showed that its most pronounced friends then admitted that its exercise should be "limited to extreme cases." It sounds queer now in the light of history, but those pronounced advocates of the Presidential right in the First Congress argued that "there was little or no danger of the powers being abused for party or personal objects." "No President," it was thought, "would ever commit such an outrage on public opinion." Among these was Mr. Madison. He "thought the power ought to exist, and to be exercised in cases of high necessity." But he declared that "if a President should exercise the power when not called for by any public exigency, and merely for personal objects, *he would deserve to be impeached.*"

So devoted to this theory were the people that when Jefferson made a few removals there was a murmur of disapprobation, and he found it "expedient," remarks Mr. Webster, "to give reasons to the people in a public paper for even the limited extent to which he had exercised the power."

In further reviewing the conduct of the Jackson Administration, Mr. Webster exclaimed:

> No office was too high, and none too low; for *office* was the spoils, and *all the spoils*, it is said, belong to the victors! If a man, holding an office necessary for his daily support, had presented himself covered with the scars of wounds received in every battle, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, these would not have protected him against this reckless rapacity. Nay, sir, if Warren himself had been among the living, and had possessed any office under Government, high or low, he would not have been suffered to hold it a single hour unless he could show that he had strictly complied with the party statutes and had put a well-marked party collar round his own neck.

Mr. Webster then showed that the Jacksonian system resulted in bad appointments—appointments so bad that even the fast friends of the Administration in the Senate were compelled by self-respect to reject them, and he adds:

> All this is perfectly natural and consistent. The same party selfishness which drives good men out of office will push bad men in. Political proscription leads necessarily to the filling of offices with incompetent persons, and to a consequent malexecution of official duties. Sir, it will effectually change the character of our Government, this acting on the avowed principle of claiming office by right of conquest, unless the public shall rebuke and restrain it. It elevates party above country; it forgets the common weal in the pursuit of personal emolument; it tends to form, it does form, we see that it has formed, political combinations held together by no common principles or opinions among its members, either upon the powers of the Government or the true policy of the country, but held together simply as an association under the charm of a popular head, seeking to maintain possession of the Government by a vigorous exercise of its patronage.

When it is considered that Mr. Cameron is attempting by a "vigorous exercise" of the patronage of the Government not to maintain the Republican party in power, but to enforce the obedience of the whole of it to the autocratic decrees of a faction thereof, and that faction a minority, the innate meanness of the conspiracy stands revealed in all its hideousness, and the justice of Mr. Webster's indignant denunciation of the lesser villainy of party spoils dictation becomes strikingly apparent.

THE Turks, with their usual success in this direction, have again bejuggled the Powers. While ostensibly complying with their demands and apparently supporting the Khedive, they played into the hands of Arabi Bey until matters were brought to such a crisis that England and France had to menace Egypt with their fleets. The threat was only a threat, however, and, as they were either afraid or unable to resort to force, Turkey seizes the bull by the horns, declines the conference proposed by England and France and accepted by the Powers, and notifies all concerned that her own Commissioners are on the road to Alexandria and will be quite able to settle affairs satisfactorily. The situation is a curious one. England and France don't want Turkey to settle affairs, for if the Turks once get into Egypt how are they to be got out again? England and France cannot forcibly interfere without violating their treaties with Turkey. A conference does not offer very flattering prospects of solution for a long time to come, when the ability of Turkey to procrastinate conferences is considered. It looks very much as if France and England were caught in a position where they can neither back out nor go ahead. The advice of one of the Sultan's Secretaries that if England were wise she would, owing to her altered position among the nations, take Holland as her model in all international concerns may be impudent, but it is to the point.

A LESSON IN "PRACTICAL POLITICS."

The confirmation of Cameron's man Jackson, who was recently appointed, in place of Sullivan, Collector of the Twenty-third Internal-Revenue District of Pennsylvania, was to be expected as a matter of course. It is true that Sullivan had been a faithful officer and ought not to have been removed. It is true that he was removed for no better reason than to make room for one of Cameron's henchmen, and thereby strengthen the power of the Pennsylvania boss. It is true that one of the two Pennsylvania Senators (Mitchell) protested against the change on the part of his constituents and for good reasons in public policy. It is true that Sullivan's administration of the office ranked among the very first in the revenue records, and was expressly indorsed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is true that the practice of permitting one man to dictate the distribution of Government patronage in Pennsylvania has led to a serious rupture in the Republican party of that State, and that the confirmation of Jackson at this time is calculated to widen the breach. It is true that the rules of civil-service reform condemn the removal of a tried and efficient public officer merely to make room for a political retainer. Nevertheless, the confirmation of Jackson in the face of all these objections was almost certain to follow. Why? Because civil-service reform is one of the theories of "abstract politics," and because a change of public officers to serve individual or political interests is an essential factor in "practical politics." The President has the control of the appointing power, and the power of confirmation is lodged in a body many of whose members are in the habit of practicing before the Administration as office-brokers. It would not be prudent for Senators to refuse confirmation to the President's appointments on "sentimental" or "abstract" grounds. Men who may ask tomorrow for removals and appointments to suit their personal interests are not disposed to vote against other removals and appointments today which have been made for a similar reason. The Democrats are governed by this consideration quite as much as the Republicans. They may not be prepared to support a Republican Administration in "abstract politics," but they may always be depended upon in "practical politics." They secure favors indirectly. The preference of Bourbon Senators from Southern States is very apt to be consulted so long as these gentlemen consent to assist in the confirmation of appointments in other States when there is opposition in the Republican ranks. The Administration stands on a high vantage ground in the matter of appointments, and a President who is inclined to look with favor upon the boss system has it in his power to give it great aid. If Mr. Arthur could afford to be indifferent to the thousands of protests that poured in upon him from the people of Pennsylvania the Democratic Senators could very well afford to encourage the family troubles in the Republican party by voting with Arthur and Cameron. Besides, the Democrats, like Arthur and Cameron, are believers in "practical politics," and can never be expected to throw their influence against the spoils system. Hence the confirmation of Jackson was no special victory for Senator Cameron; it was the natural sequel to the President's indorsement of Cameron as the boss of Pennsylvania.

THE statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, in his annual report, issued on the 1st inst., makes the following statements:

> The trade of the last year as compared with the preceding year shows a decline, especially in the grain and provision exports. While the general movement of nearly all the products of agriculture has been in diminished volume, the business of New York as compared with that of the principal ports of export shows an increased ratio. The receipts of all kinds of grain amounted to 290,102,725 bushels in 1881—New York receiving 139,898,188 bushels (a decrease, as compared with 1880, of 31,878,561 bushels); and the six other Atlantic ports, 150,204,537 bushels. The decrease in the crops of grain in 1881, as compared with those of 1880, was 664,650,221 bushels. The movement of grain down the Mississippi to New Orleans was nearly as large as in 1880, while the movement by way of Montreal shows a decline of 6,613,917 bushels. This latter decline was due to the noncompletion of the Canadian Canal improvements and the very low rail rates for freight from the West to the United States Atlantic seaboard. The deliveries of cereals at seven Atlantic seaports from 1873 to 1881 make a total of 2,339,664,333 bushels, against a total delivery at Western lake and river ports of 2,220,150,371 bushels for a corresponding period. The revenues from the canal last year were lower than for any year since 1825; and, for the first time in a period of fifty-six years they not only failed to contribute to the sinking fund for the payment of principal and interest on the canal debt, but were actully 20 per cent below the cost of maintenance. The rail charges for the transportation of freight on all the competing lines extending from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaports have within the last few years been largely diminished, while the tonnage transported has been very largely increased. The rates by water have also been largely decreased, as well as the tonnage transported. The two great lines of railway, the Erie and Central, have delivered at Atlantic ports during the last four or five years only about one-third of the grain, flour, and meal, while the competing railways have delivered the remaining two-thirds. This is an indication that the New York railways cannot hold the trade, or do not hold it if they can. The Erie Canal, with its present capacity, cannot hold the trade. What, then, shall be done? The Erie Canal, at a comparatively small cost, can be so improved that the water-rates for transportation can be so much diminished as to hold the line of trade through this State; and, if so held where the two New York railways can compete for it, there will be such division of the carrying trade as to benefit the Erie Canal, the two New York roads, as well as the entire State of New York. It is consequently for the interest of the two New York railways to have such canal improvements made as to secure so desirable a consummation.

DEMOCRATIC aspirants for Congress in the Cook County districts, outside of the Second, are almost as scarce as hen's teeth. The outlook for a Democratic candidate in any but the Second District is not at all encouraging; for the other three districts, with anything like good Republicans running, may be set down as reasonably certain to leave any ambitious Bourbon who cares to try his chances pretty safely behind in the race. There was some little talk awhile ago of "Billy" Seipp, ex-City-Treasurer, in the First District, and, notwithstanding John Mattocks' fate two years ago, the brewery-man is still believed to be "in the hands of his friends," waiting for a nomination to turn up. Carter Harrison was at one time looked upon as willing to try it again in the new Third District; but is now said to have his eye on bigger game, his vanity having deluded him into elevating his little rod in the fond hope that Senatorial lightning may strike it next winter in the latitude of Springfield. Nobody has been mentioned on the Democratic side in the Third District since Carter decided to be counted out. In the Fourth District the name of A. C. Storey has been whispered to the breeze—"only that, and nothing more."

THE new Second Congressional District, into which has been compressed the overwhelming Democratic vote of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, and the Eighth south of Polk street, is a promising field for any number of Democratic candidates, and furnishes unlimited opportunities for one of the prettiest fights in the city or the State. Since it was discovered that Ed Cullerton's and "Demosthenes" Hildreth's little difficulties with the Government, growing out of the whisky troubles, made them ineligible, the leading Democratic aspirant has been and is Ald. Sheridan, of the Fifth Ward. Lawler, the Eighth-Warder, has been both in the field and out of the race half a dozen times, until probably no one but himself knows where he stands. The latest aspirant is Sylvester Artley, who was elected by the Communists as a State Senator from the old Third District in 1878, and whose accomplishments for his Communistic constituents, outside of the part he took in agitating for the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, it would probably puzzle him to set out. The Communists are reported to have grown cold towards him, and may take it into their heads to put up a man like Ald. Altpeter, whose record in the Council has made him one of the idols of the party. Artley counts, and probably with good reason, on securing a lot of Democratic votes from the Bridgeport region. With Sheridan or somebody else running as a straight-out Democrat, Artley as a combination of the Communist and the Independent, and possibly Altpeter as a Communist pure and simple, there is a fighting chance for the right kind of a Republican to run in between them and walk off with the prize.

GEN. JAMES MOORE settled in Southern Illinois in 1782, and a centennial reunion of his descendants was held at Belleville June 1. It was at first intended to hold the reunion near Bellefontaine, Monroe County, where Gen. Moore first settled, but finally it was determined to have the place of meeting at Belleville, in and around which place many of the descendants live. The St. Louis *Republican*, in giving a report of the reunion, says:

> The Moores were the pioneers of Southern Illinois. They were natives of Virginia and Maryland, and settled in what is now Monroe County in the spring of 1782, when the country was a wilderness and inhabited by savages. They were brave, energetic, and, as was necessary, adventurous. The family is a remarkable one—strong in personality, in numbers, in character, influence, intellect, and persistency. They are connected by marriage with nearly every prominent family in Southern Illinois—with the Whitesideses, the Ogles, the Chaffins, the McRoberts, the O'Melveneys, Kinneys, Bemenses, Jameses, Stanleys, Millers, Biggses, Scotts—all early settlers. They have filled important and responsible offices under County, State, and Federal Governments.
>
> Members of the Moore family from ten States were present at Belleville; and there were in attendance besides numerous old settlers, not Moores, from various parts of Southern Illinois—the assemblage numbering in all about 1,000 persons. Mayor West, of Belleville, made a speech of welcome; Judge Gillespie, of the St. Clair Circuit Court, delivered an address on old times, old settlers, and the Moore family; an oration upon the Moore family was pronounced by McCabe Moore, of Carlyle, Ill.—the second son of the second son of Enoch Moore—Enoch being the first white child born of American parents in Illinois; a poem on the Moore family was recited by the author, Miss Ebberman; and papers were read, upon the newspaper-press of Illinois, by the Hon. S. P. Moore, of Cherry Vale, Kas.—upon the pioneer physicians of Illinois, by O. T. Moore, M. D., of Smithton, Ill.—and upon "Illinois as It Was One Hundred Years Ago and as It Is Now," by Enoch W. Moore, M. D., of Decatur.

FROM the report for 1880 of the Michigan Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, it appears that since 1855 sixty-three copper mines have been opened in Michigan. Of these, twenty-three were in Ontonagon County, nineteen in Keweenaw, seventeen in Houghton, three in Isle Royal, and one in Houghton and Keweenaw. Twenty of these mines were in operation in 1855, though only ten of them produced over fifty tons each. In that year 6,992 tons of copper were produced, which was the greatest output until 1867. The lowest number of mines in operation in any one year was eighteen, in 1861; and the highest forty, in 1865. In 1880 the number was twenty-nine. Following are some additional figures from the report:

> The Calumet & Hecla made its first output of 675 tons in 1867; since then it rapidly increased until its output of 1880 was 15,837 tons—almost two-thirds of the copper output of the State. The highest output of 1855 was 1,040 tons by the Minnesota, which continued in the lead of production until 1863. Since then it steadily fell off until now its output is less than twenty tons. In 1863 the Quincy took the lead with 1,115 tons; in 1864 with 1,251 tons; in 1865 with 926 tons; and in 1866, with 1,172 tons, it led all the other mines. This mine has been operated every year since, but has never yet produced 1,500 tons per annum. In 1867 the Copper Falls took the lead in production, with 1,128 tons. After that the Calumet & Hecla has always been the largest producer. In 1868 the Central was next to the Calumet, with 1,352 tons. In 1869 the Quincy was next to the Calumet, with 1,206 tons; and it has been next in importance to the Calumet each year since. As already stated the Calumet & Hecla is in the lead, with a total production of 126,558 tons from its opening in 1867 to 1880. The important mines, with their total production, prior to and including 1880, stand in this order: Quincy, 26,747 tons; Cliff, 18,956 tons; Minnesota, 17,325 tons; Franklin, 15,002 tons; Central, 14,510 tons; Pewabic, 11,519 tons. Four other mines produced a total of between 5,000 and 1,000 tons; six produced between 10,000 and 5,000 tons; seven produced between 500 and 1,000 tons; sixteen produced between 100 and 500 tons; and in eighteen other mines their total production since opened has been less than 100 tons each.

THE new Fourth Congressional District—the old Third minus Lake County—has two prominent Republican candidates in the persons of State-Senator George E. Adams and Gen. H. H. Thomas, Speaker of the House in the late General Assembly. They are both good Republicans with good legislative records back of them, long-standing personal friends, leading pillars in Unity Church, and have started out in a spirited but generous rivalry for the nomination. Congressman Farwell, according to the Washington dispatches, is not to be a factor in the problem, though, according to the same authority, Mr. Adams would seem to have been made heir to his best wishes, at least, if nothing more. But both gentlemen are abundantly able to take care of themselves, depend upon their own known merits, and let the "best man win." The Republicans of the North Side are pretty apt to take much the same view of it, and to make up their minds without any outside help, in accordance with their pretty regular habit of thinking for themselves. A third candidate has been mentioned in the person of Mr. John H. Kedzie, of Evanston, a Representative from the Seventh Senatorial District in the Thirtieth General Assembly.

THE latest advices from Bloomington tell the story of John Oberly's failure to set the Republicans by the ears in the Congressional contest. The anti-Rowell meeting, which was to have come off Saturday evening, was given up, chiefly for the reason that Judge Tipton, whom the Bourbon of the *Bulletin* and his few disaffected Republican allies relied upon to take the field against Capt. Rowell, has utterly refused to do anything of the sort, and announces himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the Captain's candidacy. Two or three other gentlemen, who were put forward by the same fire-in-the-rear gentry as rival candidates, have likewise repudiated their alleged desire to "knife" Capt. Rowell, and have come out unreservedly and enthusiastically in his support. As none of the other counties in the new Fourteenth District have as yet set up favorit sons, present indications point to the probability that the Congressional Convention which meets at Decatur June 27 will happily avoid the snarl in which the McLean County Bourbons and their short-sighted Republican coparceners intended to involve it.

EX-GOV. PORTER of Tennessee indorses the recent settlement of the State debt, and thinks that it would be wise for the Democratic party to take the same position. In an interview published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* he says that "When the State Convention meets, June 20, an effort will be made to commit the Democratic party against the bill. If successful, I suppose the Low-Tax men will bolt, as they did before; if unsuccessful, I take it for granted the State-Credit men will lodge the convention and nominate a ticket of their own. In either event there is no doubt in my mind that the people will maintain the new compromise. If the Democrats fail to harmonize, he believes the Republicans will elect the Governor, several new Congressmen, and most probably the successor to Gov. Harris in the United States Senate.

THE Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* (Rep.) says: "Fancy Charles Sumner [illegible] favor the Fugitive Slave law bec[illegible] 'boss' Massachusetts! Fancy [illegible] munds threatening to turn Demo[illegible] about Vermont politics were no[illegible] Fancy John Sherman threatening [illegible] backer because the Republican [illegible] would not make his man Governo[illegible] Iron' Kelley threatening to turn [illegible] cause of some slight! And then [illegible] Donald Cameron and his thre[illegible] upon the depth and sincerity of [illegible] publicanism."

THE ruler of a State in th[illegible] part of British India recently [illegible] a village called Upni to collect [illegible] When he arrived the people re[illegible] the officer insisted that they [illegible] them, in order to intimidate h[illegible] fore his door and threatened [illegible] if he failed to give way. Still [illegible]

...as a State Senator from the old district in 1878, and whose accomplish... his Communistic constituents, outside ...part he took in agitating for the State ...of Labor Statistics, it would probably ...im to set out. The Communists are re... to have grown cold towards him, and may ...into their heads to put up a man like ...peter, whose record in the Council has ...him one of the idols of the party, ...counts, and probably with good reason, ...ring a lot of Democratic votes from the ...ort region. With Sheridan or somebody ...nning as a straight-out Democrat, Artley ...bination of the Communist and the In... and possibly Altpeter as a Com... pure and simple, there is a fighting for the right kind of a Republican to run ...een them and walk off with the prize.

...James Moore settled in Southern ...in 1782, and a centennial reunion of his ...dants was held at Belleville June 1. It ...first intended to hold the reunion near ...ntaine, Monroe County, where Gen. ...first settled, but finally it was determined ...the place of meeting at Belleville, in and ...which place many of the descendants ...The St. Louis *Republican*, in giving a re... the reunion, says:

...Moores were the pioneers of Southern Illi... They were natives of Virgin[illegible] Mary... and settled in what is now Monroe County ...spring of 1782, when the country was a ...ness and inhabited by savages. They ...rave, energetic, and, as was necessary, ...turous. The family is a remarkable one— ...in personality, in numbers, in character, ...nce, intellect, and persistency. They are ...ted by marriage with nearly every promi... family in Southern Illinois—with the ...sideses, the Ogles, the Chaffins, the McRob... the O'Melveneys, Kinneys, Bemenses, ...es, Stanleys, Millers, Biggses, Scotts—all settlers. They have filled important and ...sible offices under County, State, and ...al Governments.

...bers of the Moore family from ten States present at Belleville; and there were in ...dance besides numerous old settlers, not ...s, from various parts of Southern Illinois ...assemblage numbering in all about 1,000 ...ns. Mayor West, of Belleville, made a ...h of welcome; Judge Gillespie, of the St. ...Circuit Court, delivered an address on old ...old settlers, and the Moore family; an ...n upon the Moore family was pronounced ...cCabe Moore, of Carlyle, Ill.—the second ...f the second son of Enoch Moore—Enoch ...the first white child born of American ...ts in Illinois; a poem on the Moore family ...ecited by the author, Miss Ebberman; and ...s were read, upon the newspaper-press of ...s, by the Hon. S. P. Moore, of Cherry ...Kas.—upon the pioneer physicians of Ill... by O. T. Moore, M. D., of Smithton, Ill.— ...pon "Illinois as It Was One Hundred Years and as It Is Now," by Enoch W. Moore, ..., of Decatur.

...om the report for 1880 of the Michigan ...missioner of Mineral Statistics, it appears ...since 1855 sixty-three copper mines have ...opened in Michigan. Of these, twenty-...were in Ontonagon County, nineteen in ...eenaw, seventeen in Houghton, three in ...Royal, and one in Houghton and Keweenaw. ...nty of these mines were in operation in 1855, ...gh only ten of them produced over fifty tons. In that year 6,992 tons of copper were pro..., which was the greatest output until 1867. ...lowest number of mines in operation in any year was eighteen, in 1861; and the highest ...y, in 1865. In 1880 the number was twenty-. Following are some additional figures ...the report:

...e Calumet & Hecla made its first output of ...tons in 1867; since then it rapidly increased ...its output of 1880 was 15,837 tons—almost ...-thirds of the copper output of the State. ...highest output of 1855 was 1,049 tons by the ...nesota, which continued in the lead of pro...tion until 1863. Since then it steadily fell off ...il now its output is less than twenty tons. In ...the Quincy took the lead with 1,115 tons; in ...with 1,251 tons; in 1865 with 923 tons; in ..., with 1,172 tons, it led all the other mines. ...s mine has been operated every year since, ...has never yet produced 1,500 tons per an... In 1867 the Copper Falls took the lead ...production, with 1,128 tons. After that ...Calumet & Hecla has always been the ...gest producer. In 1868 the Central was next ...the Calumet, with 1,352 tons. In 1869 the ...ncy was next to the Calumet, with 1,208 tons; ...it has been next in importance to the Calu... each year since. As already stated the ...lumet & Hecla is in the lead, with a total pro...ction of 126,558 tons from its opening in 1867 to ...0. The important mines, with their total pro...ction, prior to and including 1880, stand in this ...der: Quincy, 26,747 tons; Cliff, 18,956 tons; ...nnesota, 17,325 tons; Franklin, 15,052 tons; ...ntral, 14,510 tons; Pewabic, 11,519 tons. Four ...her mines produced a total of between 5,000 ...d 1,000 tons; six produced between 10,000 and ...00 tons; seven produced between 500 and 1,000 ...tons; sixteen produced between 100 and 500 tons; ...d in eighteen other mines their total produc...n since opened has been less than 100 tons ...ch.

The new Fourth Congressional District— ...old Third minus Lake County—has two ...ominent Republican candidates in the persons ...State-Senator George E. Adams and Gen. H. ...Thomas, Speaker of the House in the late Gen...al Assembly. They are both good Republicans ...th good legislative records back of them, long-...anding personal friends, leading pillars in ...nity Church, and have started out in ...spirited but generous rivalry for the ...omination. Congressman Farwell, accord... to the Washington dispatches, is ...ot to be a factor in the problem, though, ac...ording to the same authority, Mr. Adams would ...em to have been made heir to his best wishes, ...least, if nothing more. But both gentlemen ...re abundantly able to take care of themselves, ...epend upon their own known merits, and let the best man win." The Republicans of the North ...ide are pretty apt to take much the same view ...f it, and to make up their minds without any ...outside help, in accordance with their pretty ...regular habit of thinking for themselves. A ...hird candidate has been mentioned in the per...on of Mr. John H. Kedzie, of Evanston, a ...Representative from the Seventh Senatorial ...District in the Thirtieth General Assembly.

The latest advices from Bloomington tell the story of John Oberly's failure to set the Re-publicans by the ears in the Congressional con-test. The anti-Rowell meeting, which was to have come off Saturday evening, was given up, chiefly for the reason that Judge Tipton, whom the Bourbon of the *Bulletin* and his few disaf-fected Republican allies relied upon to take the field against Capt. Rowell, has utterly refused to do anything of the sort, and announces himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the Captain's can-didacy. Two or three other gentlemen, who were put forward by the same fire-in-the-rear gentry as rival candidates, have likewise repudiated their alleged desire to "knife" Capt. Rowell, and have come out unreservedly and enthusiastical-ly in his support. [illegible] none of the other coun-ties in the new Fou[illegible]enth District have as yet set up favorite sons[illegible]esent indications point to the probability tha[illegible] Congressional Conven-tion which meets at [illegible]catur June 27 will happi-ly avoid the snarl in [illegible]ich the McLean County Bourbons and their [illegible]ort-sighted Republican coparceners intended t[illegible] involve it.

Ex-Gov. Porter of Tennessee indorses the recent settlement o[illegible] the State debt, and thinks that it would be w[illegible]se for the Democratic party to take the same pos[illegible]tion. In an inter-view published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* he says that "When the State Convention meets, June 20, an effort will be made to commit the Democratic party against the bill. If success-ful, I suppose the Low-Tax men will bolt, as they did before; if unsuccessful, I take it for granted the State-Credit men will leave the con-vention and nominate a ticket of their own. In either event there is no doubt in my mind that the people will maintain the new compromise." If the Democrats fail to harmonize, he believes the Republicans will elect the Governor, several new Congressmen, and most probably the suc-cessor to Gov. Harris in the United States Sen-ate.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* (Rep.) says: "Fancy Charles Sumner threatening to [illegible] favor the Fugitive Slave law beca[illegible] 'boss' Massachusetts! Fancy George F. Ed-munds threatening to turn Demo[illegible] about Vermont politics were no[illegible] carried out! Fancy John Sherman threatening to turn Green-backer because the Republican [illegible] would not make his man Governo[illegible] [illegible] Iron' Kelley threatening to turn F[illegible]-Trader be-cause of some slight! And then t[illegible] James Donald Cameron and his thre[illegible] upon the depth and sincerity of [illegible] publicanism."

The ruler of a State in th[illegible] part of British India recently [illegible] a village called Upni to collect [illegible] When he arrived the people re[illegible] the officer insisted that they [illegible] them, in order to intimidate h[illegible] fore his door and threatened [illegible] if he failed to give way. Still

thereupon they selected two of their number for the barbarous sacrifice—a man aged 75 and a woman aged 65—and on land owned by the ruler buried them both alive. Some of the villagers tried to prevent the deed, but were se-verely punished for their trouble. Since the crime occurred twenty-seven of the participants have been taken into custody, and nineteen have been sentenced to various terms of im-prisonment.

A person addicted to walking in his sleep inquired, through the New York *Sun*, how he could prevent that practice. Another corre-spondent of that paper, who had formerly been troubled with somnambulism, gives the follow-ing remedy:

Every evening before retiring, place on the floor in front of the bed some towels soaked with cold water, or else a big washtub filled with cold water. When the somnambulist gets up and puts his feet into the water he is sure to awake, and will prefer to creep into the warm bed again rather than stroll around like a ghost. After a few surprises of that kind sleep-walking loses all its charms. I tried this plan during six weeks, and attempted to leave the bed four times during that period, but was soon recalled to my senses by the cold water, and since then have been entirely free from somnambulism.

The situation in the new Third Congres-sional District is about as interesting as it could well be so early in the race. Congressman Davis' fences appear to be so lamentably out of repair that there is said to be grave doubt of his abili-ty to carry even the Twelfth Ward—his own dooryard. His most formidable competitor is Mr. William E. Mason, who, counting on the un-divided delegations of the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, the opposition to Col. Davis in the Twelfth, which likewise has a can-didate in the person of Mr. M. A. Morse, and the fact that the Eleventh will also have a candi-date, proposes to give Col. Davis a much closer rub than he did two years ago, and thinks he will be able to write M. C. after his name before snow flies.

In an article on American perfumes *Brad-street's* says that thirty years ago America im-ported all the perfumes it used, but today seven-eighths of the home-trade is in the home-made article. In the City of New York alone there are sixteen perfumery-establishments in opera-tion, employing 301 hands, and producing an-nually $1,094,700 worth of scented goods.

Mr. Loubat's expulsion from the Union Club of New York still causes much talk among the club-men in that city. "Why," said a society man to a reporter, "Mr. Loubat has an income of $100,000 a year: he is worth $3,000,000; and yet he is socially assassinated."

Two weeks ago the London Lord-Mayor's fund for the relief of the Russo-Jewish refugees had reached the sum of $360,000. The committee are sending to the United States and Canada between 500 and 600 refugees each week, at a weekly cost of $25,000.

Congressman Aldrich hasn't been home to "mend his fences" in the First District; and, while there are one or two alleged candidates for his place, no signs of anything like a for-midable opposition to his return have as yet ap-peared.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

It begins to look as though June had also gone on a strike.

"To Winter"—Get out of my lap, and all will be forgiven.—*Summer.*

A cable dispatch says the Egyptian Minis-ter of Finance has become insane. Probably he discovered that his accounts were all right.

"I suppose you know the Princess Louise has returned. You will perhaps remember her as having been so kind as to marry me several years ago.—*Marquis of Lorne.*

A dispatch from North Carolina states that two women who were in love with a young man fought a duel to see which should have him, and were both killed. All the lucky men do not seem to live in the North.

Will S. Hays, who wrote "Mollie Darling," and Gen. Buford, the converted turfman, re-cently appeared on the same platform at a re-ligious meeting in Louisville, Ky. It is very evident that Gen. Buford's assertions about having a meek spirit are true.

An Indianapolis paper says that fifteen years ago Lord Frederick Cavendish, recently assassinated in Dublin, visited Vincennes, Ind., spending an entire summer in its vicinity fishing and hunting. Lord Cavendish evidently con-sidered Indiana a fine place—to look back to.

The London *Times* says that "the Sultan still refuses to be convinced that his is not the loftiest throne in Europe, and his shaking hands recently with the French Ambassador is regard-ed as a most surprising piece of condescension." The exact locality in Ohio from which the Sultan came is not known.

W. F. Poole, the experienced Librarian, says: "We can make no reasonable guess as to which of the books and pamphlets of our day will be rare and priceless 200 years hence: but of this we may rest assured, they will be pub-lications which we now regard as trifles or trash." Eli Perkins should paste this item in his hat.

Love, on your grave in the ground
Sweet flowers I planted are growing—
Lilies and violets abound,
Pansies border it round,
And cowslips—all of my sowing;
A creeper is trying to cover
Your name with a kiss like a lover.

Dear, on your grave in my heart
Grow flowers you planted when living—
Memories that cannot depart,
Faith in life's holier part,
Love—all of your giving;
And hope, climbing higher, is sure
To reach you as life grows purer.
—*Man with a Cemetery.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt recently gave his check for $1,000 to pay off the debt of Grace Church, Lexington, Va., which was erected in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Baron von Brockdorff, the recent Pro-fessor of Modern Languages in the Maryland Agricultural College, has left his chair and gone back to the German army, whence he came. He is a nephew of Von Moltke.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman is the only American to whom the Pope has ever given that religious emblem instituted more than five centuries since, the golden rose, although it has been be-stowed on Queens and Princesses. Mrs. Sher-man once collected for the Pope a "Peter-pence" of $60,000.

Miss Camp, who, in connection with two prominent reporters, has been engaged to make a verbatim report for the defense in the star-route cases, is said to be a young lady of re-markable talent. Although recently entering the shorthand profession, she has already taken first rank with the leading reporters of the country.

Frau Materna was among those who at-tended Decoration-Day services in Odd-Fellows' and Laurel Hill cemeteries, Philadelphia, and with her own hands planted three rose-bushes and scattered a profusion of cut flowers upon the grave of Maj. William Candidus, late of the Second Pennsylvania Artillery, and father of the famous tenor singer who bears his name.

The esteem in which Dr. John Brown was held by his countrymen may be conjectured from the fact that seven years ago, when his health began to fail, a sum of more than $30,000 was collected for him without publicity. The author of "Rab and His Friends" knew nothing of it until the amount, partly in a check and partly in the shape of an annuity, was put into his hands, the list of the contributors first hav-ing gone into the fire.

Pope Leo XIII. having objected to the proposed visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Rome, the Austrian Ambassador sought an audience with his Holiness, and inquired re-proachfully whether the conciliatory policy toward Italy initiated at the beginning of his reign must be regarded as abandoned. At this, says the correspondent, the Pope became so greatly disturbed that it was feared he would faint. The conversation was turned to other matters, and the audience quickly terminated with much coldness.

To commemorate his services as a peace-maker between two of his colleagues who longed to dye the field of honor with each other's gore, Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, has been presented with a handsomely-illuminated card, bearing the text, in Greek: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the chil-dren of God." The initial letter of the first word incloses a device of "pistols for two" crossed beneath a pedestal bearing a cup of "coffee for one," while overhead hovers a snowy dove, emblematic of Mr. Carlisle, bearing an olive branch, and underneath are the dates of the quarrel and arbitration—"May 15-22, 1882."

FOREIGN.

Further Evidence of Turkey's Duplicity in Egyptian Affairs.

An Understanding Between the Military Party and the Sultan.

Turkish and Egyptian Troops Will Fraternize When They Meet.

Arabi Pasha Will Repel European Aggression with His Whole Strength.

Italian Journals in Mourning for Garibaldi—Bruce Wins the Prize of Paris.

Calcutta Excited Over the Petroleum Question—Bursting of a Cannon on a British Ironclad.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

THE TURKISH COMMISSION.

Constantinople, June 4.—Besides Dervisch Pasha, Commissioner, and Lebib Bey, Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Essad Effendi, Second Assistant Commissioner, and Vilmy Bey, attaché to the commission, have sailed for Cairo. All foreign Ambassadors were summoned to the Porte last evening and informed of the dispatch of the commission, with the object of endeavor-ing to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha and restore order.

LORD DUFFERIN,

the British Minister, telegraphed Earl Granville that, in view of the Sultan's action in sending a commission to Egypt, a postponement of the conference was desirable.

RUSSIA

accepts the invitation to the conference.

NO CONFERENCE NEEDED.

The Porte has sent a circular to its representa-tives abroad expressing the opinion that the conference is no longer called for, since the com-mission sent to Egypt will suffice to restore order.

A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT.

It is said that Ahmet Urzad, the Sultan's con-fidential agent in Eyypt, has succeeded in es-tablishing an understanding between the mili-tary party and the Sultan, so that in the event of the landing of Turkish troops they and the Egyptian troops will fraternize.

ENGLAND'S FUTILE THREATS.

London, June 4.—A Cairo correspondent says he has had an interview with Arabi Pasha, who stated that he cared little for England's prom-ises and threats, and would repel European ag-gression with his whole strength.

HEAVY GUNS

are going into earthworks erected around the harbor at Alexandria.

FRANCE.

VICTOR HUGO'S LATEST DRAMA.

Special Cable.

Paris, June 4.—The publication of Victor Hugo's latest, and some say finest, drama, "Torquemada," has been the literary event of the week. There is a Shaksperean grandeur and power in this most original and noble work. The poet has not taken the vulgar view of the stern founder of the Inquisition, arguing that no human being could have been so fiendishly cruel as Torquemada for mere love of cruelty. He has assumed that his monstrous and pitiless hero was an honest but deluded fanatic, who sincerely believed that by burning the bodies of his victims he was doing God good service and saving them from

THE TORMENT OF ETERNAL FIRE.

The play which he has evolved from this strik-ing central idea is worthy of the author of "Hernani," but several of the rôles are so over-powering that, putting aside the poet's own dis-inclination to have it played in his lifetime, "Torquemada" has little chance of being put upon the boards of any theatre for many years to come. Jules Claratie, in his weekly chronique in the *Temps*, tells us that Victor Hugo's draw-ers are filled with unpublished MSS. Notably, he says, he knows they contain a one-act mod-ern drama, "La Faim," third part of the "Le-gende des Siecles," an epic poem, "La Fin de Satan," and a volume of political satires en-titled "Les Annees Fulestes." This is good news for the admirers of Victor Hugo.

THE GREAT RACE.

Special Cable.

Paris, June 4.—The Bois de Boulogne was looking its very best today. The weather was neither too hot nor too cold, while a slight shower which fell early in the morning had given a spring-like freshness to the soft verdant landscapes. The eye wandered with delight from the green slopes of Longchamps and Meudon to the pretty faces and toilets with which the course was studded. All the belles, petites, and actresses, and la mode in Paris had brought out their summer finery, and never, perhaps, even in the days of the Empire, has the enceinte du pesage presented a more brilliant appearance. Flowered Watteau and Pompadour costumes in

SATIN AND COSTLY MUSLIN

seemed to be in great favor with the demi-mondaines. Shaded silks, trimmed with Spanish ace and elaborately flounced, were worn by many of the charming rivals in society. The Presidential tribune was the saddest spot in the picture. Mme. Grévy and the ladies of her entourage affected a republican simplicity which no doubt did credit to them in one way, but which cer-tainly did neither themselves nor their dress-makers credit in another. Mme. Grévy, who was seated on the left of her husband, wore a very plain black satin dress and a light bonnet. In striking contrast was

THE COSTUME OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA

on the President's right—showy sky-blue satin and bonnet to match trimmed with pearls. Her Most Catholic Majesty, by the way, drove down to Longchamps in great style in her open barouche and pair with an outrider in royal scarlet and gold livery. She quite put every one else's turnout in the shade, except, perhaps, that of the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke of Ferman Nunez. M. de Freycinet, Jules Ferry, M. Goblet, and several other Ministers sat in the State Tribune behind President Grévy. Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Larochefoucould might have been seen strolling about close by, while a little further on in a cluster were Henry Rochefort, Coquelin Aine, and Max Strakosch. Shortly before the bell rang to clear the course for the Grand Prix a heavy shower fell,

RUINING THOUSANDS OF TOILETS

and driving the crowd pell-mell under the shelter of the stands and trees. In a few minutes more the numbers were hoisted on the boards, and, to the general disappointment, it was found that Romeo would not run. Something had gone wrong with his knee, said a sporting man standing near. Of the 332 horses entered for the race, only eight had come to the scratch. They were led out for

A PRELIMINARY CANTER

in the following order: Mr. Rymills' Bruce first, with Archer up; the Duke of Hamilton's Fenelon second; Count F. de Lagrange's Trio, Alhambra, Dandin, and Royallien respectively third, fifth, and eighth; Mr. Desvigne's Jasmin fourth; M. Epprussis' Dictateur II. sixth, and M. Lefevre's Reussi seventh. Bruce, a magnificent brown colt, was a hot favorit at the start, odds of 3 to 1 against the field being freely offered. Eight to 1 was laid against Dandin and Fenelon, 20 to 1 against Dictateur and Alhambra, 25 to 1 against Jasmin, and 30 to 1 against Royallien. Alhambra's jockey wore a red belt. It was evi-dent that Count de Lagrange intended to trust all his hopes to Dandin.

THE START.

The horses having been marshaled, a good start was made at once. Bruce for a moment showed in front, but Archer pulled him in and Royallien took the lead, making the running for his stable companions, Dandin and Alhambra. Passing the cascade Royallien still led, followed by Reussie, Jasmin, and the others in a group, Bruce being fifth. Going up the hill behind the plantation Archer allowed Bruce to break into the rear, and even when the corner was turned the red and crimson colors of Count de Lagrange were in front, with the gray and cherry of the Duke of Hamilton well up in the foremost lot. On entering the straight, however,

ARCHER LET BRUCE GO,

and the English champion, passing his rivals without an effort, at once ran into the first place. A few seconds later he galloped past the winning post, victorious half a length in front of Fenelon. Alhambra was third, separated from Fenelon by a short neck.

THE NET VALUE OF THE STAKES

is 157,700 francs, including 10,000 francs given to the second horse, and 5,000 francs to the third. This is the first time that Archer has won the Grand Prix. His victory was greeted with pa-triotic cheers from the English, and soon after the vast crowd began to break up and a general move was made for Paris.

For several seasons past there has been a marked falling off in the quality of French horses, and the hundreds and thousands of Paris holiday-makers who thronged the beautiful race-course and the surrounding bois this after-noon brought few illusions with them as to the question of defeat or victory. However,

THE RACE WAS OF ONLY MINOR IMPORTANCE

to the vast majority. Most of the spectators came down to enjoy the fresh air and admire the dresses. Many came afoot, scorning to truckle to those knavish tyrants, the cochers de fiacre, who as usual were exorbitant in their demands. Some chose a cooler route by the river, and, not afraid of yielding to the se-ductive offers of the enterprising speculator, had paid 25 francs for a ride to Long champs and back, a good *dejeuner*, a seat in one of the stands, a glass of champagne, and various things, including that best and most desired of things at Long champs, the straight tip.

FORMER CONTESTS.

It is now just nineteen years since the memor-able afternoon when the first race for the Grand Prix was won. It was won by an English horse, ridden by an English jockey, sporting English colors. Since that time nineteen races for the French blue ribbons have been contested. Nine times the native champions have triumphed, and their British rivals have been successful eight times. Till quite lately no competitor of any other nationality has been audacious enough to

JOIN ISSUES WITH THE WESTERN POWERS

but a few years back a Hungarian horse, half English to be sure by the right of long residence, gallantly entered the Long Champs lists and carried off the coveted prize after having defeated the English crack racers a few days previously at Epsom. Once again, as no American need to be reminded, fortune favored a foreign outsider. The victory of Mr. Keene's Foxhall is fresh in the memories of all. It was at the moment fondly hoped that the dashing achievement might today be re-peated.

ROMEO.

Mr. Keene's Romeo had for a couple of days many admirers, and was backed for a place by several knowing ones and by a number of patriotic Americans, who fancied they had a considerable claim to be classed high in that category. The betting, however, in the un-certainty as to the arrival or non-arrival of Mr. Evans Marden, steadily favored Mr. Rymill's representative Bruce, who so lamentably dis-appointed public expectation in the Derby.

FRENCH STABLES

have lately been singularly unfortunate, M. Aumont's mare, Mlle. de Senlis, winner of the Prix de Diane, not having been enterd, while Baron de Rothschild's crack racer Barbe Bleue and M. Lefevre's colt Comte Alfred have been scratched. The only horse believed to have had a chance of trying the Longchamps course was Comte de La-grange's Dandin, a poor performer enough, though in the Chantilly Derby he managed to run a dead heat for first place with St. James.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Paris, June 4.—The Grand Prix de Paris for 3-year-olds, colts and fillies, mile and seven furlongs, run today, was won by Bruce, Fenelon second, Alhambra third. Keene's Romeo met with an accident this morning, and in conse-quence did not run. The winner of the race is an English horse, and was ridden by Archer. Eight horses started, including Dictateur II. Bruce held position in the centre until rounding the last bend, when he made his effort and won easily by half a length. Fenelon was a neck ahead of Alhambra. Dictateur II. was a bad fourth.

THE PRIX DE LA VILLE DE PARIS

(handicap), 6,000 francs added to sweepstakes of 250 francs each, for 3-year-olds and upwards, every description and country, distance about two miles, was won by Minneta, Gerald (French horse) second, Aurelie third.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMING RACING EVENTS.

Special Cable.

London, June 4.—The principal racing meet-ing during the current week will be that at Ascot, which will begin on Tuesday and continue on the three following days. Thurs-day will be a strong American day, as it is now deemed a certainty by nearly all the sporting prophets that nothing entered for the Gold Cup can beat Mr. Keene's Foxhall. It is also conceded that if he runs for the Alexandria Plate (about three miles) on Friday he will win it, although the *Field* names the Duke of Beau-fort's Petronel as the probable winner, *Bell's Life* dividing its opinion between Foxhall and Petronel to the surprise of many. There is some talk that Foxhall may run for

THE HARDWICK STAKES

on Friday, which is worth a great deal more money than the Alexandra, and the distance is not nearly so great. The added money to the Alexandra is £1,000, while the amount added to the Hardwick is £2,000, the distance being a mile and a half, and up hill nearly all the way; but in both races Fox-hall will have to carry 126 pounds. Should Fox-hall start for the Hardwick, the *Field* and *Sportsman* name him as the winner, *Bell's Life* dividing between Foxhall and Mr. Lefevre's Tristan, who showed such good form on the first day at Epsom that he won the Epsom Stakes with 124 pounds up, beating Retreat, to whom he was giving a year and two pounds.

BURSTING OF A CANNON.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, June 4.—A twenty-five-pound breech-loading gun on the British ironclad Swiftsure burst Wednesday last, when the ship was near Madeira. It is reported one man was killed and four fatally injured.

INDIA.

PETROLEUM.

Calcutta, June 4.—Great excitement prevails regarding the order issued by the Secretary of State for India for the immediate repeal of the petroleum act of 1881, and the substitution therefor of a new act allowing the importation of any oil subject to the order of the Viceroy of India. The Indian Secretary's order is caused by the arrival of several cargoes of inferior oil, which has been seized by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor of Bengal. The Chamber of Commerce has presented an address to the Government strongly deprecating the measure. The Indian Government will take a week to consider the subject.

GARIBALDI.

LIBERAL JOURNALS IN MOURNING.

Rome, June 4.—All liberal journals are in mourning and publish eulogies of Garibaldi. The French Chamber of Deputies adjourning as a mark of mourning produced an excellent im-pression. Ricciotte Garibaldi and Maj. Canzo have arrived at Caprera. Preparations for the cremation of the remains are suspended. Doc-tors are expected to arrive this evening.

HIS FAMILY WILL CARRY OUT HIS WILL.

Caprera, June 4.—Gen. Garibaldi's family will obey the injunctions of his will. The ceremony of cremation will be performed by Signor Pran-dina.

AT NEW YORK.

New York, June 4.—The Presidents of vari-ous Italian organizations in this city decided to hold a mass-meeting tomorrow night to give ex-pression to their regret at the death of Gari-baldi. The French Union participate. Dis-patches of condolence were sent to the family of the Liberator.

RUSSIA.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE EM-PRESS.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The anniversary of the death of the Empress was observed with special services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, which were attended by the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor subsequently visited the Winter Palace.

Annie Louise Cary's Father's Family.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Dr. Nelson H. Cary moved to Durham, Me., about thirty-five years ago. Of his remarkable family, made famous the world over by Annie Louise, we will speak in detail: they are all per-sonally remembered by our informant. Joseph, his oldest child, was a fine bass singer. He mar-ried Flora Barry, a famous opera-singer, who has visited Lewiston several times. He has been divorced from her within a few years. William, the next son, was also a good singer. Both these boys were grown up when they removed to Dur-ham. The next younger child was Marcia, now Mrs. J. C. Merrill, of Portland. When the chil-dren went to singing-school together, and were instructed by Joe Tyler and his fiddle, Marcia was called the best singer in the town, and was supposed to possess a richer voice than her younger sister Annie. The next daughter was Eileh. She was the only soprano singer in the family, and had an unusually good voice. She is now the wife of a Congregational minis-ter. Then came Samuel, who was a good bass singer. He is now in the clothing business in New York. The next and youngest child by his first wife was Annie Louise. "I've slid down hill with her many a time," says the Durham historian. Annie Louise will always be remem-bered as a romp in her youth. While still young, she went to Boston, and her musical education was begun under the care of her brother. After Annie's mother died, Dr. Cary took a second wife, who presented him with Ada, the youngest of the family. She refused musical advantages and fell in love. The match proved an unhappy one. Her husband and she live apart, and she is educating several young children. She re-cently has sung on numerous occasions in pub-lic. She has already become popular, and bids fair to become a star. She now attempts noth-ing but songs and ballads. She will probably take a musical schooling and make the stage her profession. The natural quality of her voice is said to be equal to Annie's. Concerts by the Cary family were frequently given in Durham, and were invariably attended by large audi-ences. The old Doctor was a noted bass singer. When the Cary family came to Durham they created a great increase in the musical interest of the town. Durham was then at the pinnacle of musical fame.

A FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSE,

With the History of Which Many a Thrilling Yarn Is Connected.

London Standard, May 19.

The new Eddystone Lighthouse was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Edinburg yester-day. Wind and weather favored the ceremonial, and the speech of the Duke was peculiarly ap-propriate in its sailorlike brevity and concise-ness. Indeed, his work yesterday was but the natural conclusion of that which he began near-ly three years ago, when he laid the first stone of the superstructure which forms the successor of the Pharos raised by Smeaton. The Eddystone Light is an important link in the chain of beacons that circle our coast, not only owing to its value in warning vessels off the dangerous reef on which it is built, but as a guide to ships desirous of navigating a straight course up and down the channel. Hence, though it would be cheaper, and in some respects advisable, to blast away the rocks rather than rear another lighthouse, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House resolved, for the reasons mentioned, that this course should not be taken. But apart from its technical importance, the Eddystone is famous for the romantic episodes of its early history. Indeed, it may in this respect compete with the storied bell which the monks of Aber-brothock tied to the rock on which Sir Ralph the Rover met with poetic retribution. Two hundred years ago the Eddystone Reef was the dread of sailors. Every seaman who came from Plymouth knew it, and many a mariner who had cruised in Drake's track around the world, and had taken tithe of the rich cities along the Spanish Main, sank almost in sight of his home when, incautiously or through ill-luck, he was driven against this wo-ful reef. In 1696 lighthouses were few, rude, and ineffective. In most cases they were little better than beacon-fires, and, as they had to run rivalry with the treacherous ones blazing in the interest of wreckers, were often of more harm than good. Accordingly, when Henry Winstan-ley, a retired London mercer, began his crazy tower on the Eddystone Reef, he was not un-naturally regarded as a wild enthusiast. When we read of the wooden building, with its fan-tastic ornaments in the shape of wooden can-dles, its gallery for discharging stones on an enemy, its gilded state-rooms, and other absurdities, it is hard to believe that the old linendraper's costly toy was se-riously intended for a structure to bear the force of the waves. But Winstanley was confident in its strength, and being caught inside it on the night of the great storm of 1703, perished in the building which was at once the monument of his pride, his humanity, and his folly. The next lighthouse, erected in 1708, was, curiously enough, also the work of a London mercer—one John Rudyard, who, however, was wiser in his day and generation than his Guild brother, for he divided his responsibility with a joint stock company. In less than fifty years Rudyard's tower fell a victim, not like Winstan-ley's, to wind and water, but to fire—an element from which one might have imagined it would have been in little danger. Then came the mas-sive work of John Smeaton, into which was in-fused all the engineering skill of the age, and what wisdom Lord Macclesfield and the Royal Society could impart to their associate. Smeat-on's tower bore the brunt of many a storm, and might have stood many a one yet to come had not a committee of the Trinity House re-ported against the stability of its founda-tion, and consequently against its safety. Mr. Douglass was then commissioned to build a sub-stitute, which should be an improvement on its predecessor in shape, apparatus, and site. In every respect it is worthy of the claim. It is to be regretted that the position of the Eddystone Reef renders it impossible to employ either gas or electricity as the lighting medium. But alto-gether the new light will be a vast improvement over the old one, and as Smeaton's building is to be reërected on Plymouth Hoe, hard by the spot where, as Commodore Luce recalled, Drake and Hawkins played bowls before they sailed to meet the Spanish Armada, future generations will be enabled to compare the old structure with that which has now taken its place. Smea-ton's work, as the Duke of Edinburg very prop-erly reminded his hearers, is today as solid as ever it was, and would have been permitted to remain had the rock on which it stood been as sound as the artificial one to which it afforded an insecure base.

THE TOWER.

London Telegraph, May 19.

The new tower stands on a rock about forty yards distant from its predecessor, and the sur-face of the rock is only just above the level of low water. On July 17, 1878, the first landing upon this platform was made, and from that day until yesterday the work, arrested of course for a few weeks during the most stormy months of winter, has proceeded to completion without damage to life or limb. The result is that in-stead of Smeaton's tower, seventy-eight feet high, containing rather less than 1,000 tons of stone, containing five stories, and lighted, until the present century, by five-and-twenty tallow candles, we have now a fairy structure 130 feet in hight, consisting of 4,668 tons of masonry, contain-ing nine stories, and lighted by Douglass' six-wick concentric burners. In Smeaton's day the il-lumination was produced by twenty-five can-dles arranged on a chandelier, with no reflector to aid them. Early in the present century twenty-five oil-lamps with reflectors took the place of the candles, and in 1845 Fresnel's diop-tric system, producing one large central flame with its rays magnified and refracted—that is to say, bent in the direction required—superseded the Argand lamps. The two lamps of Mr. Douglass, of which on ordinary occasions but one is used, give a combined illuminating pow-er of a quarter of a million of candles, or, in Mr. Price Edward's words, "about 6,000 times the intensity of the original candlelight of Smeaton's time." It may readily be imagined that a ray so intense, shot forth in flashes from a tower nearly twice as high as that of Smeaton, will be seen by the mariner at a distance vastly greater than that penetrated by its predecessor. In this age of electricity it may be asked why the new agent has not been utilized in the latest triumph of lighthouse en-gineering; but a moment's reflection will show that there is not room in the edifice for the en-gines indispensable to the generating of elec-tricity. The day in all probability is not far dis-tant when electric accumulators will be brought to such perfection as to suffice for the mainte-nance of light in a lonely sea-tower for many weeks in succession; but for the present the new Eddystone is lighted by colza or rape-seed oil, which is not subject to the dangers insep-arable from so inflammable a liquid as petrole-um. An important feature in the new fabric is added by the two large bells, weighing a couple of tons apiece, and fixed under the lantern gal-lery, to be sounded by the same machinery which makes the lamps revolve.

Red Clay Pipes.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The red clay pipe is made in this city at the rate of about 2,000,000 a year, worth 5 or 10 cents apiece, or $10,000 to $20,000. The clay comes from Martha's Vineyard, Governor's Island, N. Y., and Lake Michigan. Three hundred tons are used in a year. The three kinds of clays are mixed or ground together. A workman with a pile of clay behind him makes from it single rolls of clay, each large enough to make a pipe. The next worker places the clay in a pipe mold, runs a wire into the stem part, puts under a lever and makes the bowl. Fifteen hundred a day are made by one man. The molds may be of various designs to form the decorated bowl. The latest is the "Land League," representing eviction on one side and prison-life on the other. In pipes, as in other things, novelties must be given the smoking public, and as those interested in Land Leagues are fair smokers this pipe will be bought for use and for patriotism.

After the molding process the pipes are laid away to dry or drain until the water is well out of them. They are then put in fire-clay re-ceivers, 190 in each, and placed in the furnace or kiln to be burned. The oven holds 70,000 pipes. They are then heated to a white heat. The red clay pipe has a wooden stem and a silver beard. The stems are made from maple by ma-chinery designed for the purpose. They are made black by the process of enameling. The band is made from a circular piece of brass,—that is is say, a circular piece of brass with ut break or seam is turned into a cylinder about an inch in length. Some of the pipes are stained, while others are left in the color of clay to be stained or colored by the smoker.

Whate'er besides you chance to want
Ne'er fall short of SOZODONT,
But keep it always in your sight,
A source of beauty and delight,
To cleanse your teeth [illegible] with your smile
The most fastidious you beguile.

NEW YORK.

Convention of Societies to Aid the Russian Hebrew Refugees.

The Firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. to Cease Business on the 30th Inst.

Two New Ocean Telegraph Cables to Be Laid Immediately.

The New Penal Code to Prevent Sudden Strikes by Workingmen.

Lucky Leap of a Drunken Man from High Bridge into the Harlem River.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

CONVENTION OF HEBREW AID SOCIETIES.

New York, June 4.—A convention of the various Hebrew emigrant aid societies was held today to take concerted action for the recep-tion, distribution, transportation, and coloniza-tion of the Russian refugees.

President Henry, of the society in this city, called the convention to order. He said since December, 1881, $75,158 had been received, 3,693 refugees cared for, and about 3,000 located. But $7,257 remained in the treasury. A per-manent organization was effected by the elec-tion of Judge Isaacs as Chairman, Henry Mack, of Cincinnati, Vice-Chairman, and Arthur and Kursheedt, Secretaries. George S. Yates, of the Mansion House Committee of London, addressed the convention on the subject of his mission to America. He had advised the London organi-zation to

COMPLETELY TRUST THE HEBREW EMIGRA-TION AID SOCIETY

here; to withdraw from the principle of dis-bursement by England; to allow New York to re-ceive, disburse, and exercise full control over the emigrants; that New York should receive but a certain number monthly; that remittance of funds be unfettered by religious conditions; and finally that a large sum should be remitted here in place of individual remittances as against each shipment.

The subject of colonization was discussed and a report read by Julius Goldman, who had been appointed to proceed West and report what he considered the qualifications, etc., required for successful colonists. He advised against trans-planting the refugees in masses, and thought two funds should be established—one for those equal to work on farms, and one for those not able to stand hardships.

At the evening session resolutions were adopted declaring the New York society the parent society, and that it should have control of the refugees.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE FIRM TO CEASE BUSINESS JUNE 30.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 4.—It has been determined by the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. to close up their store on June 30. Every effort is being made to sell out the stock on hand, but it is con-fidently stated that an immense amount of goods will remain unsold when the shutters go down. Some arrangements will have to be made to dis-pose of these in bulk. Since 200 men were dis-charged a fortnight ago, others have received their dismissals in batches of from twenty to fifty. Every branch of the business whose con-tinuance was rendered unnecessary by the ap-proaching suspension has been summarily lopped off. In this way the credit department, with its clerks, has been cut adrift. It is estimated that about 400 men have already been dispensed with, and that 1,100 remain to be thrown out of employment at the end of this month.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

TWO NEW CABLES TO BE LAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 5.—The recent increase in ocean telegraph rates has resulted in the forma-tion of an English company which intends to lay two new cables between England and the United States with as little delay as possible. There has been subscribed in London $4,000,000 toward the capital stock of the new company. A provisional board has been formed, and two of the Directors of the Bank of England, as well as some of the first merchants of London, are members of it. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Gar-rett, of Baltimore, to operate the new cables in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. It is said that the cables are

TO BE OPERATED UPON THE COÖPERATIVE PRINCIPLE,

and that all stockholders will be entitled to a rebate on their business in proportion to their holding in the stock of the company. The tariff to the public will be 25 cents a word. By means of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company's wires it will have an entry in Boston, New York, Phila-delphia, Chicago, and other centres of com-merce. It is estimated that the two cables will cost $9,000,000. The representative of the com-pany is now in New York for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements on this side of the Atlantic. It is said that the move-ment has the coöperation of several well-known New York and Boston houses.

THE NEW PENAL CODE.

A LAW TO PREVENT WORKMEN FROM SUD-DENLY STRIKING.

New York, June 4.—The trades-unions today arranged for a monster mass-meeting to protest against the penal code. The roofers and tin-smiths are organizing to demand 16 per cent in-crease in wages. The new penal code does not go into effect until December next. It provides for the punishment of persons who break their contract of service or hiring, know-ing that the probable consequences will be to endanger persons or valuable property, thus taking cognizance apparently of strikes, as for example: When the workmen in an iron fur-nace agree to quit work just as the molten metal is ready for casting; when compositors on a newspaper withdraw at an hour purposely so late as to prevent the preparing of next day's paper; when railroad hands stop at a fixed time along the line of the road, leaving the cars, pas-sengers, and freight wherever they may happen to be at the moment.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

INDIGNANT NEW-YORKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 4.—The greatest indignation prevails among the Wall street men who specu-late in wheat in Chicago over the action of the clique in controlling No. 2 spring, and the Board of Trade of Chicago making any grain of as good quality as that contracted for, or of better quality, a good delivery. Mr. L. G. Quin-lin, the popular New York representative of Lester & Co., of Chicago, said today, in speak-ing of the situation: "There never was such a bunco game as this. The clique have all the cash old wheat, and they can bid it up to any price. At the same time, wheat worth just as much or more money than the old declines in price.

THE SHORTS

are in an unpleasant position. Of course if the wheat has been sold to the clique at $129 or high-er they will say, Give us the wheat; which, be-ing impossible, they quickly add, Then we will cancel the contract. So, whether you are a seller above or below the market price, you are bound to suffer. At the same time, I cannot but think that the clique have a white elephant upon their hands, and would probably be glad to get rid of it if they could see their way to do so. I cannot see what they will do with this old spring wheat. We have all stopped trading in it except to settle old deals. We re-fuse absolutely to make any new contracts in it, and other houses are doing the same. The New York customers of these Chicago houses are naturally very indignant, and are made none the less so by hearing that the deal has been made with the special intention of getting money out of Wall street people. The policy is one which will take away a large num-ber of the best customers that Chicago brokers have recently had here."

ITEMS.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN THE METROPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 4.—One of the reasons why the President's friends desire to control the next State convention is the evident reorganization of the party in this city. There has been no im-provement in the organization since the last State convention was held. It is the avowed de-termination of certain leading Republicans who were in the last State convention to bring this subject up in the next convention, and not allow it to be cried down or a motion to reor-ganize the party to be defeated by such disgrace-ful tactics as prevailed in the last convention. Facts bearing on this matter are said to have been gathered by a number of persons and will be used in the convention. A reorganiza-tion of the party in this city upon a proper basis would destroy the power of the ward leaders who gave the President almost the only strength he now has in this State outside of Albany and one or two other places where like practices prevail.

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.

John D. Brumley, a painter of this city, while intoxicated this morning, made a wager for the drinks with several companions that he would jump off High Bridge into the Harlem River. Brumley then walked to the central arch of the bridge and, divesting himself of his coat and shoes, he sprang from the structure. In the descent, he turned two somersets and struck the water feet foremost. When he rose to the surface a man who was rowing in the vicinity of the bridge pulled the rash man out of the water. Brumley was unconscious, and was con-veyed to the boat-house and restored to con-sciousness with considerable difficulty. He was then arrested and locked up. He declared that he intended before long to jump from the Brook-lyn bridge. High Bridge, at the point where Brumley jumped, is 145 feet from the water.

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Edward Bates Makes an Ante-Mortem Statement—His Death Momentarily Expected.

At an early hour this morning it was reported that Edward Bates was dying at St. Luke's Hos-pital. Bates, it will be remembered, is the Ken-sington watchman who was shot by John Stebbins at No. 123 State street early Saturday morning, as he was endeavoring to force an en-trance there. When it became apparent that the wounded man was at the point of death, Desk-Sergeant John Mahoney went to the hos-pital to take the ante-mortem statement of the dying man. He had not returned at 3:15 this morning.

LOSS AND GAIN IN MANNERS.

The Modern Decadence, Its Causes and Significance—How Women Suffer and How They Are Partially Responsible for the Change—Chivalry Impossible When They Become Rivals of Men.

London Saturday Review.

If modern manners fall short of perfection, their defects can hardly be due to a want of in-struction. A host of etiquet books provide for the exigencies of decorum with a grotesque minuteness, and over and above these official sources of information there is a growing tend-ency among private persons to constitute themselves irresponsible judges of what is popularly known as "form." However, this state of things suggests the uncomfortable reflection that an age which has produced such a multitude of counselors may have much to learn, and that possibly general prog-ress may have impaired our manners. The question is one which can hardly be answered off-hand; for in manners as in religion, what may be heterodox in one age may be orthodox in its successor, and a true estimate of the man-ners of a given society requires a careful regard to the surrounding social conditions. The rela-tions of the sexes supply us at once with the origin of manners and their chief field of exercise; and a glance at the past reveals some curious variations, from time to time fashionable, in the manners of men to women. Women are wont to pride themselves, and with some justice, on their higher powers of reading character and concealing emotion, which, together with the peculiarly feminine accomplishment of wheedling, they insist on claiming as original sexual superiorities. How-ever, philosophy declares, with the most brutal candor, that these qualities owe their origin to the animal instinct of self-preservation, work-ing under conditions which happily dif-fer widely from those which at present prevail. A woman's desire to fascinate must have received a considerable stimulus from the sense that safety of life and limb from the fury of a morose barbarian depended on the success of her efforts at ingratiation; and it is safe to conclude that her powers of interpreting the moods of her savage mate or of repressing ex-hibitions of feeling likely to give him offense were marvelously quickened by the reflection that her lord and master might re-sent any error in the one direction or indiscretion in the other by dashing her brains out, and not improbably eating her after-ward. "When Adam delved and Eve span, where was then the gentleman?" fairly ex-presses a feeling which is common among ig-norant opponents of social distinctions. The traditional mother of mankind might have echoed this sentiment, but in a very different sense. It is conceivable that some of the ameni-ties of a later civilization might have proved a welcome relief to the harshness of her ordi-nary life. We can imagine that Adam, after a day's delving in the earth cursed for his sake, or a toilsome war of extermination against thorns and thistles, may have required some little "managing" in the bosom of his family; and it is so hard to suppose that the do-mestic harmony of this primitive circle can have been largely promoted by the presence of such a person as Cain. However, with the habits of those early times we have no further concern than to mark their contrast with those of the present day. We no longer habitually butcher our wives, nor dine off them, nor even subject them to that *modica castigatio* sanctioned by Roman law. On the contrary, the tables have been completely turned; woman has made good use of the weapons which her wants have fashioned; the arts which originated in self-defense are now employed for subjugation; and from the cowering squaw of antiquity natural selection has evolved in the lady of civilization "a fearfully efficient man-wheedling machine."

Theoretically, then, woman's claim to the court-esy and homage of man is now admitted on all hands, but practical experience makes it diffi-cult to resist the conclusion that the Silvius of the nineteenth century is not "all adoration, duty, and observance" in his attitude to the other sex. Without reviving in full detail the practices of the times when woman was "half wife, half chattel," we are careful to keep alive the relics of their actuating spirit. In a ball-room, for instance, we may be seen appropriating their fans to our exclusive enjoyment. We "give" them dances in our own lordly way, and if a mistake arises in respect of a dance so "given," we sometimes express our convictions with an engaging frankness which savors less of the retort courteous than of the lie direct. We leave their invitations answered or unanswered at our own sweet will (probably as a token of suzerainty), and we repay our hostess' efforts to entertain us by the graceful tribute of looking bored. Mr. Trollope has recorded a protest against the men and the manners that can endure to discuss ladies openly by their Christian names: but the prac-tice enjoys the strong growth of all ill weeds and thrives apace. Feminine views on the sub-ject of tobacco have of late years been so far modified as to partially vitiate any comparison with the past; but it would be instructive to know how many men yet adhere to the graceful custom of removing the cigar from the lips on meeting a lady. The easy grace of courtesy is too often replaced by a slangy familiarity not seldom tinged with a strain of indelicacy, and in all ways there is probably less inward respect and certainly less outward deference to woman than an older ideal of man-ners demanded. It is sometimes urged that, whatever be the defects of modern manners, they contrast most favorably with those which prevailed in the "good old times" so often eulo-gized and so seldom understood. But here, again, we must take into account the different social conditions of a cent-ury ago. Modern taste may sicken at a grossness of speech and action which even the presence of woman was not always effectual to restrain, but it must not be forgotten that these belong to an age when the culture of the average man was practically *nil*, and that of the average woman culminated in deportment and sampler work. Coarseness that would now be resented as an insult formerly passed as the merest badinage, and, without defending duel-ing, it may be doubted whether intentional slights, especially to women, were not rarer in the days when the ethics of courtesy had their sanction in the sword.

Women, no doubt, are the practical victims of this degeneracy of manners, but at the same time they are partly responsible for its exist-ence. The same progressive influences which have acted so powerfully on men have had their effect on the opposit sex also. Woman has at last awakened from the torpor of ages, and is fain to be up and doing such share of the com-mon work of humanity as falls to her hand. The gain to the community from this accession to its working power is immense; but the wholesome impulse which prompts it is mischievously perverted in the present tendency of women to identify their activities of mind and body with those of men. That there is much common ground where man and woman may profitably work hand in hand is daily becoming more manifest; but it is equally plain that there are distinct social functions peculiarly appropriate to the special en-ergies of either sex which at best can be only imperfectly discharged by the other. So long, therefore, as the activities of womankind do not encroach on the domain of peculiarly masculine occupations the work of the community is relatively well done, and the social equilibrium remains un-shaken. But the moment this line is passed not only does the sum total of work suffer, but man being constrained to regard woman less as a co-adjutor and more as a rival, there ensues a dis-turbance of social relations in which the deli-cate graces of life are apt to go to the wall. That chivalry or deference to woman should flourish in such an atmosphere is out of the question; for though these are not, as the noisy advocates of her so-called rights would have it, mere conces-sions accorded in good-natured contempt to her supposed inferiority, they are the outward and visible signs of an inward, and we may almost say spiritual, feeling of tender reverence for the beauty of her womanhood—a feeling which be-comes meaningless and impossible if men and women are held to be in all respects alike.

But, though the responsibility for this social disorder must be shared by both sexes, its remedy lies almost wholly in the hand of woman. Where the instincts are faulty, direct appeals to the reason are not of much avail. To exhort a man not to be a snob is as idle as to recom-mend a change of skin to the Ethiop. But beyond the power which belongs to woman as queen of society of exclud-ing by her simple veto contaminating influences from the circles over which she reigns, she also enjoys, in virtue of her womanliness, the rare gift of insensibly refining by her pres-ence the coarseness with which she may be brought in contact. Mr. Austin Dobson has de-scribed one whose

"purity doth hedge her
Round with such delicate divinity, that men
Strained to the soul with money-bag and ledger
Bend to the goddess manifest again."

Beyond all doubt there are many such, and it is to them that we must look for the regen-erating impulse which modern manners de-mand. The value of their womanly qualities to society should make us regard with jeal-ousy all influences tending to their destruc-tion. Their total disappearance would be a calamity with which we hope and believe we may never be visited; but, should time give the lie to our predictions and the evil days come up-on us when, by the decay of these qualities, so-ciety shall have lost its best bulwark against an influx of corrupting elements, the world may gird up its loins and prepare to enter upon a new phase of social development, for the age of chivalry will indeed have departed.

STRUCK BY A GRIP-CAR.

Edward Carlson, a Swede residing at No. [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue, while attempting to get on to the wrong side of a State street car was struck by a grip-car moving in the opposit direction. As the driver of the car that struck him was ringing his gong at the time of the accident, Carlson had only himself to blame. He was not serious-ly injured and continued on his way home. The accident occurred at Van Buren street.

RUN DOWN BY A HACK.

Mrs. Margaret Qiminey, of No. 117 South Jef-ferson street, was run over and quite badly bruised by a hack at the corner of Quincy and Desplaines streets. She was removed to her home by the Desplaines street patrol. The driver of the hack kept on without waiting to see how badly the old lady had been hurt. She will recover.

The Kind of Horse He Wanted.

Boston Journal.

The Charlestown district, as everybody here-about knows, proposes to celebrate the ap-proaching anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by an "antique" parade. A company of mounted men is expected to be a prominent feature in this display, and those who are to figure in it are at present zealously searching after horses to carry them upon the important occasion. The following conversation recently occurred between one of them, who has not much confidence in his horsemanship, and a man of whom he made inquiries touching the matter in hand. "Do you know where I can find a horse?" asked the would-be equestrian. "No," said the other; "what sort of a horse do you want—a spirited animal?" "Well, no, not a very spirited one." "Well, then, do you want a quiet one?" "No, not exactly a quiet one." "How would a medium sort of a horse do?" "That wouldn't be quite the thing, either. Fact is, I want a horse that looks a good deal more spirited than he really is."

Decimal Currency in the Solomon Islands.

1 string of white shells, or 10 cocoanuts,	= 1 flat stick of tobacco.
10 sticks of tobacco...	= 1 dog's tooth, or 1 string of red shells.
10 dog's teeth.........	= 1 isa, or 50 porpoise's teeth.
10 isas................	= 1 good quality wife.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physi-cians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their chil-dren. It relieves the child from pain, cures dys-entery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Com-pound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without pos-sessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testi-monials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, prompt-ly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Ladies, by using German Corn Re-mover, can wear "glove-fitting" boots with ease and comfort. All druggists keep it. 25 cents.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL-TERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

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RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Thomas on the Mission of the People's Church—Its Simple Creed.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on the Christian Ministry and Its Alleged Decline.

Dedication of the Rebuilt Temple of the New Jerusalem Church.

Dr. Lorimer's Discourse on the Actual Import of Jesus.

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

The People's Church—Its Mission and What It Has Accomplished.

Dr. Thomas preached to a goodly congregation yesterday forenoon in the People's Church. His theme was "The Mission of the People's Church and What It Has Accomplished." Following is the sermon:

He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?—*Micah., vi., 8.*

Standing down upon our little world we look up and say that nearly a hundred million of miles lie between us and the sun. We measure that mighty globe and find that, were it hollow, we might cast into its depths 1,300,000 solid words like our earth and yet there would be room for more. We stand amazed at the thought, but the mystery and the magnitude of things deepen when we think of Alpha Centauri out in the awful depths of space 200,000 times farther away than our sun, and then still on beyond that is great Sirius. Beyond Sirius space is illimitable, and for aught we know the grand procession of worlds is infinit. We stand with silent awe before the great fact of the universe. Our pride, our boasting is gone; our thoughts break down under the burden; imagination tires in its flight, and we come back and commence with ourselves, and we ask who, and what, and whence are we who from these little watch-towers of flesh and blood look out and count the stars and tell their names and calculate their distances. And we are silent again, for the mystery of the inner world is not less than that of the outer. But something whispers to the heart and says we are not forgotten, we are not alone, and a voice says, "Do right, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

From our far-off journeys of thought we come back to our own little earth, and we look about us and see our fellow-beings of different tongues and color, and we count their numbers until we stand in the midst of a vast multitude of more than thirteen hundred millions. They are like ourselves in nature and wants. They are born, they die, and between the cradle and the grave they pass along by the way of laughter and sorrow, of love and hope, of labor and rest. Three times in each century death beckons all this restless multitude away, and they silently pass into the dark shadows—they are lost to sight, and others come to take their places in the busy work of the world. As we stand and gaze upon this passing scene, this hurrying multitude, or rather, as we hasten along with them, we hear again the voice from within saying, "Do right, love mercy, walk humbly with thy God."

When we ask, What are the faiths of all these millions of peoples? What are their beliefs about God, the soul, and the future? What are their religions? we find that only 380,000,000 are called Christians, whilst 480,000,000 are the followers of Buddha and Confucius, and 120,000,000 bear the name of Mohammed, and over 300,000,000 belong to the Hindoos and the uncivilized tribes. And when we come to ask more specifically about the number called Christians we find that they are counted by the nations bearing that name. Thus we say there are 50,000,000 Christians in our country and some 250,000,000 in Europe; but that is including the entire population—infidels, atheists, agnostics, and sinners of every class. And only a comparatively small number of these 300,000,000 that we call Christians are members of any one of the churches or make an actual profession of religion.

We look again upon this strange scene of Christianity, and we find many shades of belief and many special dogmas. There is not alone the one great name of Christ and the vital and practical truths of his religion, but many controverted and speculative questions of belief, and around these are formed many denominations bearing different names and observing particular forms. And when we study the scene further we find that the beliefs of men change; that they are often modified and enlarged by the growth of the world; and we see too that great doubts are now troubling many minds, and that some who once believed are coming under their shadows, and others who would believe find difficulties in the way.

Now you may think this is a strange introduction to the subject I wish to present, and it may be, but it is only in the light of large facts and broad generalizations that we can see the lesser things in their true relations.

We are, comparatively, a little company meeting from Sunday to Sunday here in this public place for worship; we have no building called a church in which to meet. We are in a Christian Nation but we are not known by the name of Baptist, or Methodist, or Presbyterian, or Catholic, or any of the sects about us. We are human; we share the wants of our fellow-beings; like them we have our convictions of truth and duty; we have our hopes and fears, and, like them, we are passing on to the unseen that lies just beyond.

But why are we here and not meeting with some of the denominations about us? I was once with the Methodists; my mother was a Methodist, and I worked hard in all good faith with that people for more than a quarter of a century, and desired and hoped to end my days in that communion. But I was not permitted to do so. I was expelled, and for what? Was it because I did not try to "Do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly before God?" No, it was not for that. Nor was it because I did not accept the Christian's Bible, nor because I did not believe the great truths of the Christian religion, for all these I honestly did. It was because in this age of unsettling and doubt I sought to meet the difficulties that arose before my own mind, and that were troubling others, by a statement of those doctrines that to me seemed more rational and more in harmony with the deeper truths of the Scriptures and of the character and government of God, and because I sought through a larger tolerance of thought to win men to the life of religion and to open the doors of the Church wide enough to welcome those of different speculative views to the life of "doing justly, and loving mercy, and walking humbly before God."

Why are you here? Some of you were Methodists, some are from other Churches, and many who had no regular church home. You are here because you love liberty and believe in a larger toleration of individual opinions upon the great questions of religious thought than is easily found in the denominations about us, for the decision that cast me out practically says to all who hold similar views, you are not welcome, at least in that Church, and all the others emphasize some special dogmas around which they gather and that virtually guard the door of admission.

In these remarks I am not finding fault, but simply stating the existing order of things in our world as we find them. As a result of this and other causes, we have the strange fact before us that probably less than one-half the people of our city and country have a church home, or any regular place of worship. All but the few vicious ones in society have some place of business or work, and all are interested in education, and politics, and the other affairs of the life of the world; but as society now is half our population are outside of our Churches. The Churches see and regret this state of affairs as much as we do, and are anxious to correct the evil, but each one is pledged to the defense of some special view of theology and can consistently welcome only those who are in sympathy with that idea. They all stand for something less than Christianity and for more than a good life, for they admit that people can be Christians and live right and yet not embrace their particular creed. That is to say, they stand for Christianity plus Methodism, or plus Presbyterianism or Universalism. And hence they cannot say to all who would "do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly before God," come with us and bring your honest convictions of truth; but must ask, do you believe, not in the Christian religion alone, but do you believe in Christianity as interpreted by our articles of faith?

Now, with all these facts before us the question arises, What ought to be done, and what can be done? What was I to do when turned out? I loved all God's people of every name, and could meet them in the love of truth and right, and in trying to do good; but I believed in the divinity of Christ and could not embrace Unitarianism; I had hope for the final restoration of all, but was not prepared to accept and teach Universalism, unless it be in that modified form that denies the terrible ideas of torment formerly taught, and that holds to the goodness of God forever, and that He will do what is best for all souls, and that He does not limit all His love and mercy to this short life. But for this hope I was expelled from the Methodist Church, and would hardly be welcomed by any other that is called strictly orthodox. And my views and my position, save in the fact of having been expelled, represent a very large and constantly increasing number of thinking people. They believe in righteousness and they believe in Christianity, and they want to do good and enjoy the privileges of worship; but their beliefs on some points may not be settled, or may differ from the established creeds, and they want time to think and room to grow. As they stand beneath the stars and in the sweep of the ages and before the deep mysteries of life, and death, and eternity they say, We would "do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly before God," but do not ask us to pronounce dogmatically upon all the profound questions of theology; do not ask us to stand down here by our cradles and decide all the possible results of the unending future. They say, We want room, not so much for our own doubts as room for that larger faith that, standing before the awful mysteries of the universe, hesitates to dogmatize too confidently, but does love the truth, and can trust all to a blessed Heavenly Father; and in this love and trust we are willing to join hands with our fellow-beings in doing what good we can for ourselves and for the world.

The spirit of God is moving upon this great outside world of ungathered souls, and they are saying one to the other, It is not best to spend all our earthly days without worship; let us come together on the broad principles of brotherhood, and in the fear and love of God let us have hymns and prayer and the ministrations of a pastor in life and death.

A year ago last fall a number of you agreed to be financially responsible for a preaching service in this room for one year. I accepted your invitation for that time, or pending the settlement of my conference troubles; and last fall we agreed to resume the service for another year. At that time, as a member of the conference, I was not in a position to promise longer, and hence our work and contracts were tentative. Since the results of the trial were reached we have continued along under the existing arrangement, but now, as we are coming near the close of the year, it seems proper that we should look to something more settled, and to a more permanent organization. It has been felt by many that some declaration of principles and views might serve to give us more of the outward form of a church, and in conference with the Trustees we have agreed to submit the following brief statement:

As its name implies, it is the aim of the People's Church to provide a place of worship for all—for strangers and those without a religious home, and those of much and little faith and of different beliefs, and to unite all in the great law and duty of love to God and man, and in earnest efforts to do good in the world.

In form the People's Church is independent congregational, and requires no theological tests as conditions of membership. "We think and let think." We hold that upon the great questions of the Christian faith and life the freedom of reason and conscience should not be bound by the opinions of men, but that all should search the Scriptures and believe and do what they think is true and right; and the People's Church welcomes to its fellowship all who are in sympathy with its spirit and work.

Upon these principles I think we shall all be able to agree. No one will question the need in a great city like this of a place of worship near the large hotels for strangers, and indeed of several such places. But a greater need is found in the effort to induce that part of our population who have not attended any of the churches regularly to find a permanent home for the Sabbath-day. The effect of worship upon one's life may not be great one way or the other for a short time, but when we take the result of years it is a great loss to the sympathies and all the fine feelings of the soul not to have spent some hours of the day of rest in the house of God. We all need the culture, the life, the work, and the hope of religion. Hardly a week passes but I am called to bury some one who has lived not a bad life, possibly, but without a church home, and yet who want the services of religion at the last. O, how I long to see all the people regularly in some church on the Lord's day! We shall do what we can to welcome and encourage and help all.

I think all can agree in the effort to unite those of various degrees of belief, and of different views, in the great law of love to God and man, and in doing good in the world. This looks to character and life rather than to creed; to what men are rather than to what they may believe about many things that do not affect their conduct. We aim to emphasize the agreements and the important things, and not to let our speculative views keep us apart in the duty of "doing justly, and loving mercy, and walking humbly before God." And it seems to me that in these days of unsettling and often of failing faiths there is a pressing duty upon us all to gather about the great facts of God, righteousness, and immortality, and not to hold each other at arm's length over lesser matters. The time has come to emphasize the important duties and leave the mind and conscience free in minor matters. It seems strange that in such an age a great body of Christians should be debating the form of dance that is lawful, or the sin of a little melodeon or organ in a public meeting for worship. Down in Indiana and Ohio two large conventions of Dunkards are debating—and the Church has split—over such questions as the style of a sunbonnet and whether Christians may have a carpet on their floor. Good people they are, but their knowledge is far behind their zeal. The time has come when the Church should cease to worry itself and others over questions in which there is really no moral element, but should be left to the tastes or likings of each one.

You will notice that we have not formulated a creed, but assert rather the right of each one to read the Scriptures and judge for himself. It is not claimed that any of the great creeds of Christianity contain all the truths or condemn all the errors in doctrine; and of these creeds probably hardly any two preachers even have just the same understanding. Should we set forth any full creed it might express the beliefs of a few and would probably stand in the way of others. We say to all, Come; come with the creed you have, with great or little faith, and with all your differences of belief; take the Bible, and trust the leading of the Holy Spirit for your faith about the atonement or the future world; but come into the law and the life of love. We will not trouble you nor ostracise you because you believe what to you seems true, and do what you think is right. There is One above us who is able to judge, and to Him and to our own consciences we must answer at last.

Personally I belong to the broad or progressive evangelical school of thought, and you would not respect me, nor could I respect myself, if I did not preach what I believe—and, of course, I think I am in the direction, at least, of truth, and in the great field of middle-ground theology where the extremes of faith will yet meet. To me the great facts of God, and Christ, and righteousness, and a spiritual religion, and immortality are no longer in debate. But there are many questions about these facts on which I may differ from others; but these differences shall not separate between me and those who think differently. I am ready to meet those who believe more or less or other than myself in the great life of love, and trust, and duty.

And thus we stand, my friends, with open vision before the great universe, and in the midst of all the debates of men, and in the presence of life and death. Not in pride nor boasting do we stand, not to teach new or strange doctrines, but to seek the deeper meaning of the old; not to antagonize others, but as a congregation of men and women seeking to "do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly before God." It has seemed to us that there is a place and a need for ourselves and others for a church for the people—for this one church at least that shall seek to unite all upon the simple basis of common beliefs and a good life; that shall try to be broad enough to hold all the truth and tolerate all the honest doubts that may come along with the many minds; and we welcome young and old, rich and poor, the good and the bad to an earnest life, to a place and a part in our work and reward in the kingdom of Christ.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Christian Ministry.

Spite of the stormy weather a full congregation gathered in the Central Church yesterday forenoon. Prof. Swing preached on "The Christian Ministry." Following is the sermon:

If a man desire the office of a Bishop he desireth a good work.—*I. Tim., iii., 1.*

It will answer our purpose today to assume that the Greek term rendered into English by the term "Bishop" might be interpreted by the word "minister," for the essential import of the term is that conveyed by the word "overseer." He who desires the office of a Christian leader desires a good work. The word translated "good" is the Greek term for moral beauty or excellence. The common translation might well be made to read thus: "If one desires the office of a Christian minister he desires a noble pursuit." Books, and essays, and speeches appearing in these days with the idea that the ministry is declining in power, a theme of thought is offered us in the form of inquiry into the facts about the modern pulpit.

An English writer in a small volume presents causes of a decline in the usefulness of the Gospel ministry, but the facts, when facts, seem gathered from the British Islands, and do not indicate the condition of that office in this country. Some one would perhaps do a good service to this Nation should he publish some thoughtful volume regarding the condition of the pulpit in the United States. This would ask for a mind broad in scope and patient in figures and in other particulars. But the task should be performed, for the Church, like a department of war or of civil service, should know well its strength of men and ideas.

The Protestant pulpit seems suffering, not perhaps a decline, but a want of adequate progress as to the number and the quality of its ministers. The pulpit might draw to itself enough of men were this land affected only by the natural growth of population, but the Church drawing most of its preachers from the native population, the country is drawing millions of people from abroad, and to meet this extra demand for all the forms of evangelical labors the number of theological students should increase beyond all rates known in former times in stationary populations. It may be asking too much of the Church that it should find pastors for all the multitudes when those multitudes come in a single springtime. Of course among the immigrants there are preachers, but not an adequate supply, for the clergyman in the Old World having a tolerable home remains there and beholds with tears a part—a large part—of his flock embark for the and beyond the sea. In order for the Church to keep step to the rapid advance of population it should not simply show as large classes of young theologians as it taught ten years ago, but it should point to much larger classes, because the demand for service has been greatly increased. It is evident that the Church does not show an adequate progress in the quantity of laborers for this moral harvest-field.

There seem several reasons for this. Some suggest that the times lack the piety which rears up godly men, but piety itself is affected by local causes and runs high or low often, or this way or that, according to the popular temptations, and while in one age a religious soul would have entered a seminary, that same soul in another age, with the same amount of religious zeal, would enter into mercantile life and be a religious layman, or would enter into agriculture or the field of invention and still be mindful of the Master's work. The same amount of piety which in the fourteenth century made a thousand religious students, or monks, or preachers might in our era be found in the bosom of a thousand active and ardent business men. The same amount of holiness being given two periods, it may take different directions and in one era bear the only fruit of that age preaching and in another time might consume itself in several phases of charity, or reform, or morals. The absolute virtue of an age is difficult of measurement. The quantity of clergymen is no infallible sign; for such men as Cyrus Field, and George H. Stuart, and Lenox, and others of similar fame assure us that the ark of the Lord is often well carried by unordained hands. In the day of St. James he said: "If any man seem to be religious let him sing psalms"; in the middle ages it was said to him: "Let him study theology"; but in our epoch it may be said: "If any man seem to be religious let him found a college or give a million for the education of the freedmen, or study for the ministry, as he may prefer." Thus piety possesses many changes of external dress.

Assuming that piety is difficult of measurement, we can pass to the affirmation that the pulpit is affected by the uprising of many new and attractive pursuits. The more mouths the Nile has the shallower must be the water in any one of these outlets. If our modern world is sending its young men along a hundred different paths it must send along each a smaller number than it sent in that day when there were only three great pursuits for the educated. Rival professions have appeared, and as a result hundreds of scholars are now teachers who would have been clergymen in the time of Edwards or Chalmers, and hundreds are Christian tradesmen who would have been too proud to be a merchant in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Not only have new callings come into the field, but old pursuits have become honorable. In the old empires to be a tradesman is still to be outlawed, but in our land the cloud of disgrace has risen from labor, and now the educated farmer or shopkeeper is the peer of the lawyer, and the physician, and the clergyman. This education does not pour along the same channel in which it once flowed, but along one widened or divided into many streams like the river that watered the old Eden. When Thomas a Kempis was a youth he asked a venerable father what path of action or pursuit he should adopt? The father, placing his hand on the head of the gifted youth, replied, "Enter a convent of study and prayer," and the youth obeyed, and died at the age of 90, having passed seventy years in such deep isolation. But in that age there was but small choice of callings. What learning there was in existence was fed by theological springs and flowed in channels of metaphysics and superstition, and therefore there were hundreds of thousands of priests and monks. A hundred years later when such a mind as Angelo came into being there was no demand for a statesman, or an orator, or a man of science, or for a Shakspeare or a Bacon. It was necessary for Angelo to become either a monk or an artist, and to the happiness of the race he preferred the studio to the cloister. The fewness of pursuits made the olden times swarm with religious workmen of many grades of usefulness and the opposit. The whole scene has undergone a change, and now the calling styled "The Pulpit" is only one of a hundred paths and fewer therefore are the feet for the path. It is true that more persons are educated in our period than in the times of a Kempis or Angelo, but in the olden time a very little learning went a great way, and thus so far as quantity of preachers is thought of in the nineteenth century does not surpass the fifteenth in the ability to supply seminaries. Our age is peculiar only in its having a large number of attractive occupations which expose the Church to a powerful rivalry. Before the intellectual and educated young men of the present the paths of possible usefulness and honor and gain spread out from their feet like the spokes of a wheel. They are many and noble. Like an open fan the future lies before the gifted youth. So many paths diverge from his halting place, and many of them are so attractive with the flowers visible and their thorns concealed, that he often stands bewildered, not knowing along which one to begin his life-long journey. Time was when there were but three grand roads for the educated. The pulpit can no longer claim its third of the intellectual kingdom—it has ceased to be a world to become a district or an island.

Having alluded to facts which seem to be affecting the relative quantity of candidates for the ministry, we turn to the less pleasant task of asking what causes may be affecting the quality of the graduates of the theological schools.

(1) Money having in it the power to purchase, not simply the essentials of existence, but such forms of happiness as books, works of art, the welfare of wife and child, travel in foreign lands and similar forms of good, the pulpit fails somewhat because it does not offer to the young the purchasing power in a noble sense offered by other pursuits. In some of the cities many of the clergymen are quite liberally paid, but the common feeling in all the towns and country places from which the most gifted and ambitious youth set forth in their careers, is that to study for the Church is to take the vow of poverty. The condition of most clergymen who have spent life in their chosen pursuit will assure us that the "common feeling" is well founded. Many other pursuits have expansive rewards. Their incomes may in the middle or last part of life reach figures of very large size, and though this hope often proves false, it is still a hope; and that is a kind of bow of promise which does not span the clergyman's cloud. He must expect to be poor, and, what is more touching, to witness the struggles of his wife and children. In thousands of cases the minister at the age of 50 is receiving no more for his toil than was paid him when he was 25, and this, when he has noble daughters that need the help of their idolized father, throws a shadow upon this ecclesiastical picture.

Piety, it is suggested, must be in a decline when money can effect the popularity of the preacher's calling. The suggestion is rendered of doubtful pertinence by the fact that it is an era of lay service, and many a true Christian youth feels that he can do more for his Master by means of money out of the pulpit than he could do for the cause in the pulpit's vale of poverty. If this assumption be false it will still save the age from the charge of willingly slighting the cause of its God. All admit that the affairs of the sanctuary are no longer in the hands of the clergy alone. The men and women in the pews have risen to high office in all evangelical work; and if a college graduate shall feel that he can preach the Gospel by means of some secular pursuit, his claim at least is made logical and plausible by the record of the laity in modern times.

(2) The quality of the modern clergyman is injured by the quality of things taught him in the three years of isolation in the seminary. So much has been said of late by so many as to the unwillingness of orthodox schools to revise their theological tenets, and the bad effect of this conservatism, that little delay need be made here. The educated young men of our age are fond of the practical and the reasonable, and the very highest order of these minds very naturally wonder what it is they must study three years in a school before they are to become ministers of religion. This wonderment is not such as to allure them as a fascination, but is rather such as to repel them by a fear. It is gravely doubted by them whether the theological school will teach them the useful and the true. The more gifted a mind the more it would rather turn toward facts that there may be something solid underfoot, and it is not at all evident to the modern graduate that the schools of theology are dealers in the great truths and realities of the world of God and man. The most orthodox seminaries are therefore compelled to open their doors to those youths which are most easily satisfied with propositions and with the evidence in their support.

So wedded are these schools to the old and irrational theories, and so opposed are they to reform, that many clergymen now long out in the service have not the heart to persuade the bright young men of their parishes to enter the theological schools—a great change from that day when each pastor was active in urging some of the youth of his care to devote themselves to the gospel ministry. These entreaties formed a part of the eloquence of past years, but now pastor and parent grow less persuasive, because they do not know what truth and what error are to be found in those old seats of religious teaching. Those schools do not stand forth as glorious seats of learning—temples of the sun, radiant in light and love, but more they seem like the labyrinth in which men imprisoned could wander forever without finding exit into light. At best religious tenets are full of mystery.

> The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;
> Puzzled with mazes and perplexed with error,
> Our understanding searches them in vain;

but to this natural vagueness the old theology has added complications and enigmas far beyond any offered mankind by the great God of Nature.

Assuming the truth of a simple Christian system, the so-called schools of the prophets stand in the way of a powerful and useful pulpit because they make students of words and terms out of those men whom the world needs as public teachers, and thinkers, and actors. Three years amid the nice discriminations of a theological school are enough to ruin what bright minds the school might entrap. Could our religious seminaries teach the simple religion of Jesus, and then for three long years lead the students along paths of literature, and history, and morals, and elocution, and benevolence, and piety, that they might bring a wide learning and a high taste to their public addresses, it might be that a theological seminary would become a want of the pulpit and of the age. Theology, so far as it exists, is brief and simple. A well-educated mind can learn the theology of Jesus in a few days. But how to present to mankind from week to week all his life the truths of Christ in their prime form and in all their deductions and endless applications—this is the task which demands all the years one can find in school, and college, and seminary, and world. In its simpler periods the public asked for discourses upon the meaning of terms, and listened with delight to sermons on the relations of a text to a context, or on the harmony of Matthew, and Mark, and James, and Paul. As all antique things are interesting to some minds, be it wood, or brass, or wool, or iron, so only it be ancient, thus time was when the people reached out for anything that came from the Bible; and in those days Leviticus was as dear as St. John, Exodus just as sweet as the Sermon on the Mount; but a great change has come, and the pulpit cannot any longer repair to the Holy Writings to find curiosities in exegesis and harmony, but it must go to it for the great principles which must underlie society, and for the sublime motives of a great life. The clergyman must find in his religion the inspiration of men who are not easily convinced, not easily deceived, not easily alarmed. He must himself be a leader in all moral aims, such as education, art, literature, and charity, and may be ignorant of Hebrew and of theological terminology, but not of the affairs of the world. To this task of educating young minds for the moral leadership of a great age our theological seminaries have not yet come, but busy are they still with the alfabet of Christianity. Emerging from these walls, the young theologian often finds that he has learned little of value, and that he must prepare himself anew for his field or else fall short of the demand of his country. His literary style is stiff, his method of examining a subject ancient, his subject itself perhaps a flower that faded in the past generation.

These seeming facts are not pleasing, but painful. If the work of the laity and of the schoolhouse and of a universal literature are making the pulpit less essential than it was in times when all wisdom came through it to the people, then defects of one kind may be atoned for by good of another; but it seems more probable that society is suffering an actual loss from the failure of the religious educational systems to produce ministers of religion as great as the age in which they live and toil and die. The causes mentioned are certainly checking the progress this profession should be making in our continent. It has not declined in actual merit, but it has not advanced with that proud step which marks the calling of the merchant, and the teacher, and the physician, and the legal brotherhood. No agency can ever equal in power and attractiveness the spoken word. Religious papers, and books, and tracts are tame, dead things compared with the warm words mind speaks to mind, heart to heart. No one can analyze the power of a Clay, or a Corwin, or a Beecher, or an Ingersoll. That power has a hundred shapes, and refuses to be explained or defined. All we know is that the world has always longed for it, and has hung upon it and loves it still. The people of Greece loved it when Pericles spoke; the people of Rome loved it around the feet of Cicero; the Italians wept and repented at the sentence of Savonarola; and France, England, and America have confirmed the verdict that the human heart considers words well spoken to be as sweet as music. Even when a bitter opponent of religion utters words that degrade life and blast the hope of immortality crowds bow to the strange fascination of the flood of wit, and irony, and pathos.

Such being the taste of the public heart, loving speech as the world does more deeply than it loves pictures and flowers, the pulpit will not dare hang upon the willows its injured harp. It must fit the sacred instrument with new strings—strings that will waken the souls of a new era, and must set to its music new themes; grave and lofty ones that will inspire like a trumpet, and persuade like a mother, and teach like a lofty philosopher. Of the themes for such an office the Testament and the world are full, with minds gifted by birth for such a service the villages and city homes are full; and as for the hearts that will love this eloquence when it comes, simple, and strong, and loving, and free, we can simply point in tearful silence to the human race. God made us all listeners, and in our blessed world, as rich in its charms as the wisdom and power of its Author could fashion it, the heart is often divided and wonders which is diviner, the beauty it sees or the wisdom and language it hears.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Swedenborgian Temple on Van Buren Street.

The handsome new edifice of the New-Church Temple (Swedenborgian), located on Van Buren street near Wabash avenue, was formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies yesterday forenoon in the presence of a large attendance of visiting clergymen of the denomination and an unusually large congregation. For the sake of convenience printed programs of the exercises were distributed through the church, and this program was rigidly adhered to. Shortly before 11 o'clock the clergymen, numbering nearly a score, formed into line in the lower hall, and as the last strains of the opening offertory on the organ were dying away they entered the church and walked down the centre aisle to the pulpit platform, the congregation rising and chanting the Introit—Psalm xxiv. It the head of the column were the patriarchal-looking forms of the Rev. Mr. Pettee, of Massachusetts, who had been elected to act as officiating minister, and the Rev. Chauncey Giles, President of the General Convention, who was to preach the sermon. The former carried an elegantly bound copy of the Scriptures, and after the clergymen had ranged themselves about the semi-circular front of the platform, and at the words "Lift up your heads" occurring in the introit, he placed the open book upon the repository prepared for it on the altar. Then turning to the congregation, when the chanting had ceased, he said: "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him." All then knelt, and after engaging for a few moments in silent prayer, repeated aloud in unison with the minister the Lord's Prayer. This done the minister, in supplication, said: "O Lord open Thou our lips," to which the congregation made answer, "And our mouths shall show forth Thy praise." All standing then sang the sanctus: "Holy, holy, holy Jehovah of Hosts, all the earth is full of His glory." When the congregation was again seated the pastor, the Rev. L. P. Mercer, read Psalms 132, 133, 134, and 135, the people repeating responsive verses. After the chanting of the Doxology, the Rev. Frank Sewell, assistant-minister, read the first lesson: I. Kings, viii., 1-61. The anthem, "When the Lord shall build up Zion," was sung by the rising congregation, and following came Responsive Service No. IX.—the New Jerusalem. The second lesson was from Rev. i., which was read by the Rev. Mr. Giles, and following this the congregation sang the Benedictus: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel."

The sermon had for its text Zech., xiv., 9.

"And the Lord shall be King over all the earth; in that day there shall be one Lord, and His name one."

Although somewhat lengthy, it was evidently a very carefully-prepared discourse on the tenets of the new church in contradistinction to those of the old, and was listened to intently throughout.

The pastor in a brief address stated that owing to the untiring efforts of the Building Committee, and owing to the indefatigability of the Chairman of that committee, he was greatly gratified to be able to announce that the temple was now completely finished, and that there was not a penny owing upon it. He closed his exhortation by calling upon the people, in testimony of the desre and purpose in which the church had been built, to rise and unite with the ministers in repeating aloud the faith of the New Church. The prayer of consecration came next in order, and then the declaration of dedication by the Rev. Mr. Pattee, which was a noble effort in its way.

The exercises closed with the hymn, "Jerusalem the golden: O city of the blest!" and the pronouncing of the benediction by the officiating minister.

DR. LORIMER.

"The Import of Jesus."

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer preached the following sermon last evening in Immanuel Baptist Church:

"What think ye of Christ? Whose son is He?" —*Matt., xxii., 42.*

We have already seen that the might of the mighty, the wisdom of the wise, the grace of the beautiful, the majesty of the great, the purity of the sinless, the humility of the lowly, the anguish of the afflicted, the poverty of the indigent, and the compassion of the sympathetic blended in the character and career of Jesus as the seven tints in the iris bow, and we have already intimated that more than a human halo streamed from His person, and that His myriad virtues demand more than earthly soil to account for their vigor and grandeur. As we have contemplated His many-sided excellencies, we have found ourselves exclaiming:

> Thro' countless means one solemn end, foreshown,
> The labyrinth closes at a single Throne.

The Phidian Jove, ennobled by stately thought and "brows that sentence worlds," the Apollo Belvedere, radiant with immortal youth and crowned with beauty, and all the other outbursts of genius seeking to represent, whether in art that charms and fascinates or in eloquence that thrills and burns, the glory of the Supreme, have sadly failed to satisfy the longings of the soul; for the image of the Divine can no more be imparted to stone or speech than "the light-scattering wings of morning" can be sculptured in marble or portrayed on canvas. But that which we find not in man's masterly conceptions we recognize in Jesus, and feel that He is not only "the chiefest among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely," but is "the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person."

Tennyson voices the conviction of many deep thinkers, profound philosophers, and brilliant rationalists when he sings:

> Strong Son of God, Immortal Love,
> Whom we, that have not seen Thy face,
> By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
> Believing where we cannot prove;
> . . . .
> Thou seemest human and divine,
> The highest, holiest manhood, Thou:
> Our wills are ours, we know not how;
> Our wills are ours, to make them Thine.
>
> Our little systems have their day;
> They have their day and cease to be:
> They are but broken lights of Thee,
> And Thou, O Lord, art more than they.

Though they differ in their definitions and explanations of the mystery, it is remarkable how many minds, not distinctively theological, and minds even antagonizing with theology, regard our Savior as the complete and final manifestation of the Deity. Schelling teaches that in Him the Divine and human are united. Julius Müller claims that the Divine Essence is speculatively made known through Christ, and that this doctrine is common ground. Schlegel discards with scorn the theory that Christ was a Jewish Socrates who met with a fate no less deplorable for mankind than that which befel the Athenian sage, and adds: "If Christ were not more than a Socrates, then a Socrates He was not." He argues, moreover, that such a comparison is "unhistorical and anti-historical," as it is in "utter opposition to all covenants, testimonials, authentic records, and our Lord's own express declarations," and if admitted "the whole history of the world would be an insoluble enigma—an inexplicable lybyrinth—a huge pile of the blocks and fragments of an unfinished edifice—and the great tragedy of humanity would remain devoid of all proper result." Lessing is equally positive; for he writes: "If Christ is not truly God, then Mohammedanism was an undoubted improvement on the Christian religion. Mahomet, on such a supposition, would indisputably have been a greater man than Christ, as he would have been far more veracious, more circumspect, and more zealous for the honor of God, since Christ by His expressions would have given dangerous occasion for idolatry; while, on the other hand, not a single expression of the kind can be laid to the charge of Mahomet." Another writer, Keim, adopting rationalistic methods, arrives at this conclusion from the study of our Savior's sinlessness: "In the life of Jesus, where the most genuine and unadulterated humanity dwelt, was revealed at the same time not only a religious genius, but the miracle of God and His presence upon earth." And even Renan says, though the statement taken in any intelligible sense is subversive of his theory, "The Christ of the Gospels is the most beautiful incarnation of God in the most beautiful of forms. His beauty is eternal. His reign shall never end"; while Kant, when Borowski associated too intimately the name of Jesus with his, said with modest earnestness: "The one name is holy, the other is that of a poor bungler doing his best to interpret Him." Such citations as these could be indefinitly multiplied, all tending to show the impression which the Savior has made upon the world, and the necessity we are under of approaching the study of His import in a spirit of reverent thoughtfulness; but these must suffice, and these seem to speak as with the voice of God, saying, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

When the Pharisees heard that Jesus had put to silence the Sadducees, they drew near to Him, inwardly pleased that their rivals had been discomfited, and one of their number, a lawyer, undertook to measure strength with Him in debate. His success was far from gratifying. But now that Jesus had a group of these extreme religionists together, and as they were in a disputatious mood, He availed Himself of the opportunity to catechize them a little. Hence He asked them, "What think ye of Christ," that is, of the Messiah, whom you are expecting? "Whose Son is He?" It is as though He inquired, To what rank in the hierarchy of being do you assign Him? How far is He from the highest? What His nature? What His dignity? What estimate should be formed of Him? The Pharisees immediately reply, doubtless amazed that He should ask so simple a question, "The son of David." But the Master shows that this is not all that is to be said on the subject, and that it cannot thus be hastily dismissed. He therefore inquires, "How then doth David in spirit call Him Lord, saying, The Lord (Jehovah) said unto my Lord (Adonai) sit Thou at my right hand?" The psalmist in this passage [Psa., cx., 1] recognizes the Messiah as already existing, though He was not to be manifested on earth for many centuries, and applies to Him one of the names which describe the Deity. How, then, could He be considered merely as the offspring of David, as a creature like himself, when He is thus addressed and thus exalted? The Pharisees are quick enough to discern whither they are being led, and fearing to be compromised they hazard no reply. But though the discussion was not protracted and was abruptly closed, we perceive that Jesus, claiming to be the Messiah, was in this indirect fashion asserting His own divinity. The appeal which He thus makes to the Old Testament naturally incines us to scrutinize its testimony on this point yet closer and farther.

Who, then, was the being foreshown by the prophets as coming for the redemption of the world? The Apostle John refers to Isaiah as beholding the glory of Messiah, and when we turn to the vision alluded to we find that the prophet describes Him as sitting upon a throne, worshiped by the angels, who cry, "Holy, holy, holy, Jehovah of Hosts, the whole earth is full of His glory." [John, xii., 41; Isa., vi., 1-4.] The name and the homage pertaining to the infinit are ascribed to the Savior, and the inference is irresistible that He is what they denote. In other passages we find this same purpose on the part of the New Testament writers to identify Jesus with Jehovah of the Old. Thus they declare that He was born of a virgin; but He who was to be thus born was to be called, "The Mighty God, the Everlasting Father." It was Jesus, according to Paul, who led Israel in the wilderness; it was Jehovah, according to Moses. In "Hebrews" Moses is represented as preferring the reproach of Jesus to the treasures of Egypt; in "Exodus" it is Jehovah for whom he suffers the loss of all things. [Isaiah, ix., 6; I. Cor., x.; Exodus, xvii.; Heb., xi.; Exod., x.] Thus is the approach of the Coming One heralded: "A voice crying in the wilderness, prepare ye a way for Jehovah! Make straight in the desert a highway for our God!" "Behold the days come, saith Jehovah, that I will raise unto David a righteous branch; . . . and this is the name whereby He shall be called, Jehovah Our Righteousness." "Behold I send My messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me, . . . saith Jehovah of Hosts." [Isaiah, xl.; Jeremiah, xxiii.; Mal., iii.] These predictions point to the revelation, manifestation, yea, and the incarnation of the Highest in the Christ or Messiah; and evangelists and apostles maintain their fulfillment in Jesus, a position which Jesus Himself assumes to be true. They alike insist on His preëxistence. "Verily, verily, I say unto you, before Abraham was I am," was the reply of Jesus to those who intimated that He was not yet 50 years old. And John proves that we do not misapprehend the Savior's meaning; for he testifies: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God"; "All things were made by Him"; and "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." Equally decisive the mysterious declaration of Jesus, "And no man hath ascended up to Heaven, but He that came down from Heaven, even the Son of Man who is in Heaven"; language which recalls the significant prayer, "And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own Self, with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." [John, viii., 58; i., 1-15; xvii., 5; iii., 13.] The force of these texts, and the thought which they express is implied in many others, cannot well be evaded. They declare that He to whom they refer is the "First," as He is likewise called "the Last"—that in a sense higher than is intended when Melchizedic is represented as without sacerdotal ancestry. He is "without beginning or end of days," and that "He was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was." His mere preëxistence, we admit, does not prove His divinity, though taken in connection with what we have seen was announced by the prophets, we cannot honestly see how it is to be denied, and, viewed in the light of what is said regarding its character, we cannot perceive how His divinity can be seriously challenged.

It is recognized continually as the supreme and all-glorious existence. For instance, Jesus is expressly and repeatedly called "God" by the New Testament writers, as the Messiah is called Jehovah by the Old. "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever." "And Thomas answered and said unto Him, My Lord and my God." "The Word was God." "This is the true God and eternal life." And they teach us to look for "the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Savior Jesus Christ." It is sometimes said that Jesus never assumed this exalted rank; and yet we know that His enemies condemned Him for making Himself God. To Him they explain their antagonism in these words: "Because that Thou, being a man, makest Thyself God." [Heb., i., 8; John, xx., 28; John, i., 1; I. John, v., 20; Tit., ii., 13; John, x., 33.] The celebrated text, "God manifest in the flesh"—[1 Tim., iii., 16]—which has been the fruitful source of controversy, has been altered by the Canterbury Revisers; and because they have omitted the divine name it has been inferred that it can no longer serve to strengthen the great central dogma of orthodoxy. But this is a rash conclusion. Though the name may have no place in the text, the doctrine of the incarnation cannot be eliminated from it. Who was it that was "manifest in the flesh" if it was not God? That which is revealed, disclosed, exhibited, must previously have existed. We do not say that an infant is "manifest" in the flesh when it is born, for it had no prenatal being in some other world. Why should it have been worthy of note if an angelic creature had been the manifested one? Angels had frequently appeared, and the announcement that another had unveiled his splendor among men would hardly have called for special comment. That no such idea was intended is evident from the fact that whatever was manifested "was seen of angels," and impliedly not an angel. Moreover, whoever it was became the object of faith, and was "received into glory," and the Lord Himself is the only Being in whom we are to trust, and the only Being who is enshrined in supreme majesty and power. Creatures render glory. He is the only Being who receives it. We consequently conclude, as the Apostle in the preceding verses speaks of the Church of the living God, however awkward the transition may seem, an awkwardness which the new version has not remedied, and, though the Divine name in the text may be an interpolation, that he had in mind its Infinit Builder, and is recording in the disputed passage His mysterious incarnation and exaltation. But whether this is a fair inference from the text or not, we know that in other Scriptures not only the titles but the attributes of Jehovah are inscribed to Jesus. Of Him it is said that He is the "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, who was, and is, and is to come"; that "He is before all things, and by Him all things consist; for by Him were all things created that are in Heaven and that are in the earth"; that "He upholds all things by the word of His power"; that "He knows all things"; that "He searcheth the reins and the hearts"; and is with His people whenever they meet, and will be with them until the end of the world.—[Rev., i., 8; Col., i., 17, 16; Heb., i., 3; John, xxi., 17; Rev., ii., 23; Math., xviii., 20; xxviii., 20.] That is, He is eternal, immortal, omnipotent, omniscient; the Creator and Preserver of all things "that are in Heaven and that are in the earth, visible and invisible." "All things were created by Him and for Him." More than this could not be affirmed, and no more is required to establish the august claims which we are defending.

Yet, while we might rest the argument here, there are considerations suggested by the fact that this Pre-Existence, this Supreme Existence, became the Condescending Existence, which deserve attention, and which add to its force and conclusiveness. The Apostle Paul writes to the Hebrews concerning Christ, "Verily, He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham. Wherefore, in all things it behooved Him to be made like unto His brethren." [Heb., ii., 16, 17.] Here His proper and complete humanity is affirmed. He is represented as bending to take hold of something. Lower than the angels He bent, hence He was higher than they; He descended to man's level, then surely in original dignity He immeasurably outranks him. The same Apostle testifies: "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor." [II. Cor., viii., 9.] But when was Jesus rich? Buddha we know was a King's son, had the revenues of a monarchy at his disposal, and repudiated them: but there is nothing corresponding to this in the biography of Jesus. He was born in poverty, He lived and died in poverty; He never possessed earthly wealth, and consequently never surrendered it. The affluence referred to, therefore, must be heavenly and spiritual. He abandoned His crown and throne and submitted to man's estate, and though that estate had been blessed with earthly treasures, in comparison with what He had laid down it would have been a condition of abject penury. Further, it is said that "He, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; but made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. . . . Wherefore God also highly exalted Him, and gave Him a name which is above every name." [Phil., ii., 6-9.] In this passage permit a few reflections. The apostle is exhorting to humility, and presents Jesus as an inspiring example. But if He was a creature, even the loftiest, where does the condescension come in? Not surely in His aspiring to be equal with God, for that were vain presumption. If He was only a creature, the exaltation promised, exceeding in grandeur and blessedness anything ever attained by angels or principalities, obscures His lowliness of spirit; for He was only submitting to conditions for the sake of gratifying His ambition. Were the President to say to a poor man, "Join the army and I will make you General," would it be thought condescending, with this prospect in view, to do as he was told? No; in such a case there would neither be self-sacrifice nor self-humiliation exhibited; neither would they have been apparent in Jesus if from the ranks of creaturehood He had stepped forth to take a cross which inevitably would lead to a crown, and a crown such as is here described, universal and supreme in its authority. If, on the other hand, we regard "form of God" and "form of servant" as equivalents, teaching that He was actually God as He was actually man, then in taking our nature and becoming obedient to death, His self-abasement is evident; for no degree of honor to which He could attain could possibly surpass that which was originally His, however it might vary in kind or become more pronounced and conspicuous in display.

In the light of this Scripture testimony, which could be greatly augmented, it is not surprising that the Church should maintain the proper divinity of our Lord. This she has done by councils, confessions, and controversies, and today she is as confident in this faith as ever in the past. To her Jesus is, as Irenæus expresses it, "Born and unborn, God in flesh, life in death, born of Mary, born of God"; or as Bishop Hopkins has it, she declares, "In Him omnipotence became weak; eternity mortal; innocence itself guilty; God man; the Creator a creature; the maker of all His own workmanship":

> A King, without regalia,
> A God, without the thunder,
> A child, without the heart for play;
> Ay, a Creator, rent asunder
> From his first glory, and cast away
> In His own world.

Yes, according to this Book, Jesus is the meeting-place of two worlds, the human world and the divine. The essence of all Being centres in Him. Godhood and manhood are united in Him forever. Limitless ubiquity enshrines itself in limitable space, measureless eternity enfolds itself in measurable time, incomprehensible infinity clothes itself with comprehensible finitude, the inscrutable becomes the familiar, the unknown the known, the invisible the visible, the spiritual the incarnate, and the total result is Jesus of Nazareth.

Great indeed is the mystery of Godliness, but not irrational! The testimonies with which we introduced this discourse go to show that the deepest thinkers have regarded some special manifestation of divinity in humanity as credible and reasonable. The profoundest philosophers have proceeded on the assumption that in the processes of nature and history the Absolute is revealed, as some claim thereby attaining to self-consciousness, and, if such is the case, then it is no more than probable that such an unfolding should reach its sublime climax in one final and supreme incarnation. Poets as well as philosophers have celebrated the immanence of the Creator in His works, and have taught us, though pantheism is untrue, that His relations to all things are more intimate and abiding than mechanical theories of the universe will allow. Thus Coleridge in harmonious lines inquires:

> And what if all of animated nature
> Be but organic harps diversely framed,
> That tremble into thought, as o'er them sweeps,
> Plastic and vast, one intellectual breeze,
> At once the soul of each, and God of All.

With Wadsworth likewise, God is in everything, abiding everywhere: He sings, His

> Dwelling is the light of setting suns,
> And the round ocean, and the living air,
> And the blue sky, and in the mind of man
> A motion and a spirit, that impels
> All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
> And rolls through all things.

Our own higher moods confirm these sentiments; for there are times when we are conscious of an individual life that is not our own, of thought, impulse, inspiration, which we in vain try to trace to our poor earthly souls, and which we are obliged to ascribe to the Almighty. The unapproachable creations of genius we instinctively attribute to this source, and the nobler forms of goodness we account for in the same way. Thus our own experiences, as well as the uttered sentiments of thoughtful minds, prepare us to receive the announcement of an incarnation which surpasses in grandeur and wonder every other instance of divine indwelling, and they constrain us to admit its credibility even though it may be so far removed from that with which we are familiar as to render it inexplicable.

And it is inexplicable. "Great is the mystery of godliness," great in the days of the apostles, and as great a mystery still. All the skill, penetration, and investigation which have been devoted to this subject have failed to lay bare the principle common to the divine and human natures which must form the nexus by which their union is rendered possible. Nor can we conceive how the finite can coëxist with the Infinit, or how the Absolute can become the relative. Yet let us not forget, as Mansel has pointed out, that these difficulties lie principally against every form of the finite, and that it is as easy to believe the incarnate as it is to believe that the Infinit called the finite into being without augmenting the amount of existence, for if existence was not augmented He was not previously Infinit. "The coëxistence of the Infinit and the finite in any manner whatever is inconceivable by reason; and the only ground that can be taken for accepting one representation of it rather than another, is that one is revealed, and another is not revealed." We must, therefore, abandon all attempts to explore and explain this mystery of our fate, just as we are forced to leave unsolved the enigmas that confront us on all sides in space, in gravitation, in time, in life, yea, and in all things from the electric spark to the fiery sun; from the mollusk to the man; from the man to the angel. What is revealed must content us. We must rest satisfied with the knowledge of the fact, and with such dim apprehensions of it as is possible to our poor understandings. What we know, and may feel certain of, is that the Logos, the Divine, took the human into abiding fellowship with Himself, and dwelt in, thought, willed, and felt in and through the human. Just as man dwells in the body, and in this life thinks, wills, and acts in it and by it, so the Divine, at least in some such sense, was related to the human which He assumed. Moreover, as He revealed and manifested Himself through the human, the human itself grew, expanded, and developed, every volition and movement of the Divine quickening its powers, enlarging its intelligence, and perfecting its graces. Hence we have in this conception of the mysterious union an explanation of Christ's human oblivion to His higher nature, of His subsequent and gradual consciousness of its greatness, and of His mental and spiritual progress—a progress which we have shown in former discourses was too wonderful to be accounted for satisfactorily by His external circumstances. It was the stirrings and operations of the divine in Christ's humanity that at last imparted to that humanity the complete consciousness of its own significance and of its exalted fellowship, and these were also the means of its preternatural and otherwise inexplicable development. This much we know, or may infer from the history of Jesus and the testimony of His disciples; and this much is imperatively demanded to account for Him intelligently; but here inquiry is arrested, and dense clouds of impenetrable mystery roll over the immense expanse that remains of this fathomless ocean. Its shoreline we can scarcely pass. Only through a slight rift in its clouds can we look, but this must satisfy us until the dawning of the eternal morning when the Sun of suns shall disperse all darkness, especially as reason tells us that this sea, however enshrouded, must afford to souls safe passage from a world of sin and guilt to a world of righteousness.

"What think ye of Christ?" The wise King wrote, "As a man thinks so is He," and equally true it is that what you think of Christ will determine what He is to your souls. Theories do not change or modify realities. The earth would not cease to be round through all men should unite in declaring it flat and square. Neither do multiplied denials of our Lord's Godhood render Him any less divine. He is what He is whether men believe or not. But what they believe must affect themselves. If they count Him merely human, how can they trust Him for salvation, how can they suppose that His righteousness avails for them, and how can they imagine that He is able to give them power to become the sons of God? They cannot; and in proof of it they who reject His Supreme Lordship do not, even though the Scriptures teach that He is our redemption and sanctification. But, on the other hand, conceive of Him as the Substance of Eternity imprisoned in the Symbol of Time, and what is there that He is incapable of accomplishing? To such a Being we must believe all things possible, and when we hear of Him we expect that He will act in harmony with Himself; and when He proposes to render the incoherent coherent, the disorderly orderly, the doubtful certain, the carnal spiritual, and the mortal immortal, we are not surprised. We feel that God should be and do in manner Godlike. If then thus you think of Him He will be everything to you, and your thought will minister to your peace of mind, your elevation, and usefulness; to your peace, for you will realize His ability to save to the uttermost; to your elevation, for you will come to see in the incarnation the promise of God's indwelling in the race; and to your usefulness, for you will come to consider His condescension the truest mark of His greatness, and will aim to bend as He bent to the lowest depths that your fellows may be saved. Thus thinking aright of Christ is thinking aright of Christianity, and thinking aright of Christianity is the surest way of ministering to its power and permanence in society. For these reasons doubtless the Apostles did all that they could to exalt Christ in the mind and heart of the people; and for these reasons I have spoken as I have in this discourse, confident if the message is received that it will lead you, my people, to nobler endeavors, and you, my unconverted hearers, to assured peace and unending joy.

It is recorded by Luke that when Jesus ascended to Heaven after His resurrection His Disciples worshiped Him. In Heaven itself, as revealed by John, that worship is maintained by saints and angels. And rising from this evening's study that spirit should be ours, and as we go forth meditating on the Christ of which we have heard, the words of Peter should be in our hearts and on our lips: "To Him be glory, both now and forever. Amen."

ELSEWHERE.

German Lutheran Synod at Crete, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CRETE, Ill., June 3.—When the delegates poured into the village yesterday morning the sky was laden with a threatening mass of clouds. It rained some, but most of the delegates escaped a drenching. The forenoon was consumed in discussing the third thesis, being one of the series proposed and defended by the Rev. H. H. Succop, of Chicago. He showed the necessity of leading a life conforming with Christian belief—i. e., a continuous progress in sanctification. He showed how no Christian who, by the grace of God, does not kill his carnal proclivities and inclinations can lay claim to that name. Quite a number took part in the discussion, which became quite animated. Several of the clerical members gave some useful practical remarks. The afternoon was consumed in discussing the question: Shall the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States establish a new college in Milwaukee? The matter was laid over until Monday for final settlement, in order to give the lay delegates a chance to vote on this question in one of their special meetings. In the evening the Rev. Wollbrecht preached quite an interesting sermon.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—An interesting religious ceremony took place yesterday in Pee Dee Church, Van Buren County, the occasion being the annual feet-washing of the congregation of the Winebrennarians, a denomination of Baptists who are particulary strong in point of numbers in the mountainous regions of this and other Southern States. The church is a rude wooden structure, situated in a mountain gorge. It was crowded to suffocation, and many persons gathered outside. The ceremony was performed silently and swiftly, half of the congregation sitting with bared feet while the others washed and wiped these members. The services which followed were of a solemn character, consisting of singing and exhorting, and deeply impressed the audience. The sermon was delivered by a venerable patriarch, and was an unpolished yet glowing and powerful appeal to the hearts and consciences of the spectators, urging them to seek peace and safety in the blood of a crucified Savior.

The National Conference of Dunkards.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—The National Conference of Dunkards, which has been in session at Arnald's, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, near Goshen, Ind., since Tuesday last, was very largely attended, about 20,000 Dunkards being present. A tabernacle, or tent, with a seating capacity of 5,000, was erected, and a lining tent which would seat 1,500 at a time. Four hundred waiters were constantly employed. It required 2,000 pounds of meat and fifteen barrels of coffee at each meal. Prominent Dunkards from all parts of the country were in attendance. The next annual meeting will be held at Topeka, Kas.

AURORA.

Politics—Social—Literary Circle—Broom Drill Again—Public Library—Street-Cars—Items and Personals.

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> The waves unbuild the wasting shore,
> Where mountains towered the billows sweep,
> Yet still their borrowed spoils restore,
> And raise new empires from the deep.
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> So, while the floods of Thought lay waste
> The old domain of chartered creeds,
> Its Heaven-appointed tides will haste
> To shape new homes for human needs.
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> Be ours to mark with hearts unchilled
> The change an outworn age deplores;
> The legend sinks, but Faith shall build
> A fairer throne on new-found shores.
>
> The star shall glow in Western skies
> That shone o'er Bethlehem's hallowed shrine,
> And once again the temple rise
> That crowned the rock of Palestine.
>
> Not when the wondering shepherds bowed
> Did Angels sing their latest song,
> Nor yet to Israel's kneeling crowd
> Did Heaven's one sacred dome belong.
>
> Let priest and prophet have their dues;
> The Levite counts but half a man
> Whose proud salvation of the Jews
> Shuts out the Good Samaritan!
>
> Though scattered far the flock may stray,
> His own the Shepherd still shall claim—
> The saints who never learned to pray,
> The friends who never spoke His name.
>
> Dear Master, while we hear Thy voice,
> That says, "The truth shall make you free,"
> Thy servants still by loving choice,
> O keep us faithful unto Thee!

The seeds of disease are sown widely by carelessness, and the opportunity for a vast deal of severe suffering is created by neglect to attend to the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and banish the cause by using St. Jacobs Oil, the great preventive remedy of the times and the stand-by of the people.

MARINE [illegible]

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How a Sailor Failed [illegible] the Ohio Sunda[illegible] Law.

Another Wall from Our [illegible] bors Because o[illegible] Freight[illegible]

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Its Heaven-appointed tides will haste
To shape new homes for human needs.

Be ours to mark with hearts unchilled
The change an outworn age deplores;
The legend sinks, but Faith shall build
A fairer throne on new-found shores.

The star shall glow in Western skies
That shone o'er Bethlehem's hallowed shrine,
And once again the temple rise
That crowned the rock of Palestine.

Not when the wondering shepherds bowed
Did Angels sing their latest song,
Nor yet to Israel's kneeling crowd
Did Heaven's one sacred dome belong.

Let priest and prophet have their dues;
The Levite counts but half a man
Whose proud salvation of the Jews
Shuts out the Good Samaritan!

Though scattered far the flock may stray,
His own the Shepherd still shall claim—
The saints who never learned to pray,
The friends who never spoke His name.

Dear Master, while we hear Thy voice,
That says, "The truth shall make you free,"
Thy servants still by loving choice,
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The seeds of disease are sown widely by carelessness, and the opportunity for a vast deal of severe suffering is created by neglect to attend to the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and banish the cause by using St. Jacobs Oil, the great preventive remedy of the times and the stand-by of the people.

MARINE NEWS.

Little Inquiry for Vessels to Bring Lumber to This Port.

How a Sailor Failed to Circumvent the Ohio Sunday Liquor Law.

Another Wail from Our Canadian Neighbors Because of the Low Freights.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Clearances.

Lake Freights.

But little inquiry was made Saturday for vessels to bring lumber to this port. A few vessels were on the market, but they did not find engagements, shippers evidently waiting for the usual Sunday fleet to arrive in order to take their pick of the crafts that would be offering today. The mills at Muskegon have only got fairly started, but by next week lumber from that place will commence to come forward, and the demand for carriers will doubtless increase. Rates continue as follows:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

Vessels to bring ties, posts, and poles remain in good demand, but vessels in this line of trade continue scarce. Rates continue steady at the annexed quotations:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	...	†5¾	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	...	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 6½ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There was some inquiry Saturday for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, but no charters were reported, shippers offering 95 cents a ton, while carriers demanded $1. Rates are quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	95@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights from Buffalo to this port advanced 10 cents a ton Saturday, and quite a fleet was chartered at the advance. This will be good news to vessel-owners, as the advanced rate from that port will give them a margin over expenses. The following are now the quoted rates from the points named below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85

The United States Revenue-Cutter Andy Johnson.

The following letter from Capt. Davis, commander of the United States revenue-cutter Andy Johnson, in reference to an item in Sunday's TRIBUNE explains itself:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES MARINE SERVICE, STEAMER ANDY JOHNSON, CHICAGO, June 4.—An item in your issue of today in reference to this vessel yesterday during the blow does much injustice, and, said item appearing to emanate from some one far from being versed in nautical conditions and the proper duties of this vessel, you will confer a favor by publishing the following:

It probably did look queer to some people who do not sail vessels to see the Johnson apparently unconscious of surroundings; but any nautical man could freely take in the situation at once. The Johnson had up steam and was ready to leave her moorings in ten minutes time had it been necessary to do so, and the lookouts were on the qui vive. There was not a single signal of distress seen flying from any vessel during the day, save the waving of a hat from the deck of the one little schooner mentioned by your item-man. With the exception of one scow quietly anchored inside the breakwater, no other vessel was seen to drag anchor (nor did they), as the tugs brought them into the harbor as fast as they arrived. This scow was closely watched after she started, and not a movement was made by way of a signal, and she finally held on inside the breakwater the whole day. The little schooner outside, when standing in, was met by a tug well out before reducing sail whose services she must have declined, as the tug turned and left her for other prospects. The master of the little schooner, becoming "gallied" as he approached the breakwater, rounded to and anchored just outside. He may have dragged or he may have slipped, but as the wind had backed further into the northward and off shore it was impossible for him to get on the beach. The life-saving crew pulled to the breakwater, took in the situation of things, and quietly and wisely returned to their station. This little schooner drifted out a piece (which your informer terms "putting for South Chicago") and eventually took one of the many tugs continually plying outside during the whole day, paying the towage, eventually, which she should have accepted at first, saving much useless anxiety and, according to your informer, anchors and chains. The Johnson was not here for towing so long as the many tugs were able to follow their business. Had the Johnson interfered with this little schooner, or any other vessel under like conditions, the result would have been a just repetition of complaints of interference with private enterprise. How can one suit all? It is to be hoped that during some future gale here your informer will be certainly welcomed on board and see for himself the modus operandi of assisting vessels and the afterward of opinions derived from the same.

Very respectfully, A. B. DAVIS, Captain.

A Disgusted Sailor.

The Toledo *Blade* tells the following story of how a sailor tried to get a bottle of whisky on the first Sunday after the law prohibiting the sale of the ardent on the Sabbath went into effect: "Poor Jack has been known at times to indulge in something stronger than Rhine wine. In fact, he has been known to tackle whisky straight quite frequently. To such skippers last Sunday was an exceedingly great annoyance in Toledo. A sailor on a vessel lying at one of the docks became unusually thirsty, and concluded to get a bottle filled. He accordingly went to a drug-store on Summit street, and, placing his bottle on the counter asked the druggist to 'give her a full load.' The druggist told him that he would have to go to a physician and get a prescription before he could let him have it. The sailor at once went to a leading physician and told him that a mate on the vessel was suffering awfully with cramps in the stomach, and with a knowing wink said he must have something right away. He supposed that the doctor was posted, and waited impatiently until the prescription was made out. He paid 50 cents for the prescription, and returned to the drug-store, where he triumphantly presented it and the bottle at the same time. The druggist read what was written on the paper, and told the sailor that the bottle was too large for what the prescription called for. 'What is it?' asked the sailor. 'Well, you see,' answered the druggist, 'this prescription calls for two ounces of paregoric, to be taken in doses of two tablespoonfuls every hour until the pain ceases.' The sailor picked up his bottle, and with a look of extreme disgust left the store. He told one of the sailors on the vessel the experience he had, and remarked that the pain in his stomach kept right along until Monday morning, when he took on a fair load of ballast."

Another Wail from Our Canadian Neighbors.

The Kingston *Whig* thus ends an article bewailing the hard times Canadian ship-owners are at present experiencing: "Modern sailors say they never saw such difficulty in getting cargoes at such low rates for carrying. But the older vessel-men remember as bad a time. That was during the depression that followed the war with Russia, in 1859. A Captain of that year remembers that he remembers coming down the Welland Canal in company with the schooner Fulton that had wheat from Chicago to Kingston at 3 cents. But expenses were correspondingly low. Dock laborers got 7 cents an hour, sailors' wages $14 a month, and towing into and out of Oswego harbor cost from $2 to $3. Things look as bad this side of the line; but still there must be a little profit somewhere, as new vessels are being built and launched at all the shipyards around the lakes, and the size is increased each time a new one is put on the stocks."

Dock and Other Notes.

The Sailors' Union meets tomorrow evening.

There is no truth in a report that the steam-barge Georgian is sunk in the Georgian Bay. The steamer is on Lake Superior, bound for Duluth.

The usual Sunday fleet of lumber craft arrived yesterday.

The schooner Imperial shattered her jibboom yesterday by running it into the State street bridge. The bridge was unhurt.

W. S. McLean has sold the barge Mariner to Blair & Krekow, of East Saginaw. He received the barge Mary Stockton and $1,500.

Capt. Austin W. Phelps has been placed in command of the propeller Starucca, in lieu of John B. Hall, transferred to another boat.

The tolls received during the month of May by the Canal Collector at Tonawanda amounted to $20,652.95, and the clearances numbered 707.

During May 444 vessels, with a total tonnage of 283,675, entered the District of Buffalo Creek. The clearances were 433, with a tonnage of 285,181.

The topmasts of the Chieftain's tow—viz.: the schooners Oriental, Denmark, and Bavaria—have been taken down, and they will consequently rank as barges.

The steam-barge Inter-Ocean arrived yesterday with a cargo of iron ore from Escanaba, and was towed to the Joliet Steel-Works dock by the tug J. C. Campbell.

The Canadian schooner S. & J. Collier has been inspected at Oswego by Capt. George H. McLeod. She was found in excellent condition and was raised from B1 to A2.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "The Erie canal-boats have a poor show for return freights from this port to Buffalo, as the insurance companies refuse to take the risks."

Capt. Mueller, of the firm of Mueller & Christy, lumber dealers of this city, left last evening for a trip to Europe. A large party of friends were at the depot to see Capt Mueller off.

During the last ten days twenty-one cargoes of timber and staves have been discharged at Garden Island. The vessels, after paying the expenses of the trip, were in debt from $50 to $300.

Vessels are perhaps as safe not sailing at present. The captain can count his expenses while lying at the dock, but it is said to be hard to keep track of them and keep them under control if he sails.

Since the opening of navigation there have been received at Oswego 217,585 bushels of wheat, 25,871 bushels of corn, 362,692 bushels of barley, 384,330 bushels of rye, and 133,351 bushels of peas.

The schooner City of Sheboygan, unable to make the harbor during Saturday's fierce northeaster, "put for South Chicago." On the way there she struck Hyde Park reef and jumped it, damaging her hull so that it is leaking.

The number of arrivals and clearances for May registered at the East Saginaw office was as follows: Arrivals—Schooners, 31; barges, 61; propellers, 4; total, 96; tonnage, 31,963. Clearances—Schooners, 34; barges, 41; propellers, 4; total, 79; tonnage, 26,496.

The schooner Industry, that capsized off South Haven Saturday evening during the gale, and whose crew was lost, was only thirty tons burden, was built at Michigan City in 1847, was owned by John King, of St. Joseph, Mich., was valued at $800, and was rated B2 by the Inland Lloyds.

The schooner E. J. McVea was towed into port yesterday by the tug Success. The McVea was minus part of her deck-load of lumber, lost overboard in the gale of Saturday. The steam-barge Dunbar started to tow the McVea from Muskegon to this port, but had to let her go on account of the storm.

The Captain of the City of Rome is not quite out of the woods yet on the biggest load question. The propeller Henry Chisholm arrived at Cleveland from Escanaba Wednesday night with 2,184 gross tons of ore, which is four tons more than the City of Rome brought down. She drew fifteen feet four inches.

On Monday afternoon of last week the tug Cheeney was towing to Au Sable and Oscoda five barges, and when out in the lake it was discovered that there was fire in the bunkers. After struggling with it for a while it was thought to be out, but it again broke out, and three hours were consumed in extinguishing it with steam, during which time the entire fleet laid by. No special damage was done to the tug.

The schooner H. M. Scove has just made an exceedingly fast round trip between Sheboygan and Buffalo. She left Sheboygan at noon Sunday, May 21, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat, arriving at Buffalo the latter part of last week. She delivered her cargo of wheat and loaded 600 tons of coal for Sheboygan, arriving at the latter place at 12 o'clock Thursday night, thus making the round trip in eleven and a half days. Her freight earned for the round trip was $1,180, of which $700 was on the grain cargo and $480 on the coal cargo.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 4—9:30 p.m.—Passed up—Propeller John Pridgeon, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Delia, 7:40 a. m.; steam-barge Nashua, 10:20 a. m.; propeller Europe, 10:30 a. m.; propeller Nyack, 5 a. m.; steam-barge D. Lutty and barges, 9 a. m.; steam-barge East Saginaw and barges, 2 p. m.; steam-barge B. W. Jennes and barges, 3 p. m.; propeller Atlantic, 8 a. m.; propeller Commodore, 4:10 p. m.; steam-barge Forest City and consort, 5:30 p. m.; schooners J. W. Doane and J. D. Sawyer, 7 p. m.; tug Relief and tow, 9:20 a. m.; steam-barge D. S. Austin, 10:20 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge S. E. Sheldon and consort, 7 a. m.; steam-barge V. Swain and consort, 9:20 a. m.; steam-barge O. Townsend and consort, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Mackinaw, 7:20 p. m.

Wind northwest, fresh. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 4.—Arrived—Propeller Wocoken and schooners F. W. Gifford and Donaldson.

Sailed—Steam-barges W. L. Brown and H. C. Akley; schooners Delaware, P. Halloran, and Homer.

The wind-bound fleet is getting away. Wind north, fresh.

Memorial from the Survivors of the Ill-Fated Steamer Manitoulin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 4.—Fifty-two of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Manitoulin have addressed a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, which contains the following information. Several valuable suggestions contained in the document are worthy of serious consideration:

The memorial of the undersigned, late passengers on the ill-fated steamer Manitoulin, humbly showeth: That the said steamer caught fire on Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Manitowaning Bay, Lake Huron, within about one mile and a half of the shore. That the vessel was run ashore, the majority of the passengers landed in safety, and the whole vessel in flames within fifteen minutes from the first alarm of fire. That an attempt was made to lower the boats immediately when the alarm was sounded, but owing to the rapid spread of the flames it was possible to lower only the two forward boats, which on touching the water were immediately swamped, this being caused partly by the motion of the steamer, and partly from the difficulty of working the lowering apparatus, which was that generally in use on all passenger steamers in these waters. That the fire was caused by an accident to a glass coal-oil lamp in a portion of the engine-room where lights were necessary both day and night. That, owing to the failure in properly launching the boats, at least eight lives were lost. That in addition, on account of the rapid spread of the flames, at least three more lives were lost, together with the whole cargo, consisting of goods, horses, cattle, etc. That in the opinion of your memorialists, no blame can be attached to the officers and crew of the vessel, who acted with the greatest promptitude and in a manner calculated to save the greatest number of lives. That in view of the above facts it is the opinion of your memorialists that the loss of life and property was attributable solely to two causes—namely: First, the use of a petroleum oil for illuminating purposes. The highly inflammable character of this oil renders it almost impossible to avoid a catastrophe in case of any accident happening to the glass lamps containing it within the limited space of the hull and cabins of our lake steamers, which are necessarily built of light and inflammable timber. This method of illumination is in common use on passenger vessels within the Dominion of Canada. Second, the defective character of the ordinary arrangements for preventing loss of life by drowning. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest the following means of lessening in the future the risk of accidents of this character: First, that the use on passenger vessels of petroleum oil or of any other oil freely giving off inflammable gases on the application of a moderate degree of heat, or which is liable to explosion under any circumstances, be hereafter prohibited. Second, that in addition to the usual equipment of boats and life-preservers, all such vessels be required to carry a sufficient number of life-rafts similar to those carried by American passenger vessels in these waters; such life-rafts being easily launched by untrained men, and being available under circumstances which would render the ordinary boats and lowering apparatus useless. And your memorialists will ever pray.

East Saginaw Lumber Matters—Launch of a New Lumber Carrier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 4.—It has rained hard during the past three days, and the country is thoroughly soaked, relieving both the anxiety of farmers and log runners. Reports from all of the streams indicate plenty of water for driving logs. The lumber market has developed considerable activity during the past two days, and a number of million feet has been sold. Sales of 2,500,000 of choice stock at $18 and $18.50 per 1,000 feet straight measure are reported under inspection. Five or six million feet has been sold at $8 for shipping culls, $16 for common, and $36 and $38 for upper qualities. The bulk of the stock is sold at straight measure, ranging from $14 to $20 per 1,000 feet. Manufacturers do not look for lower prices. Lumber freights are rather dull at $1.50 to Ohio ports and $1.75 to Buffalo—an advance of 25 cents per 1,000 over Bay City rates.

The new schooner-barge Mattie C. Bell, built here for Mason, Corning & Co., was launched late yesterday. She is 175-foot keel, 30 foot beam, and 11 feet in the hold, has three masts, is wire-rigged, cost about $22,000, and has capacity for 700,000 feet of lumber. Capt. Johnson will sail her, and she loads at once for Buffalo.

A Terrific Southwest Gale on Lake Erie—The Experience of the Steam-Barge Tacoma.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., June 4.—The gale from the southwest continued with increased fury during last night, and still continues from the west. The steam-barge Tacoma was detained here several hours this morning owing to low water on the Lime-Kilns. They report it very rough on Lake Erie. They passed the Dummy at 11 o'clock last night, and only arrived here at 7. The seas at times would break over the Tacoma's pilot-house, thirty-four feet above water-edge. Everything movable on her was shifting about, and the cabin floors were washed in. The tug Admiral D. D. Porter had a very hard passage up. She was compelled to let go her barges in Pigeon Bay. The weather-boards at her bow were washed away, and she shipped sea after sea. Her bulwarks were broken to allow the water to run out. The provisions were thrown in a heap on the pantry floor. Her barges are old craft, and uneasiness is felt as to whether they will weather it out. The propeller California ran back last night. The tug Bob Anderson let go the schooner Dateon, being unable to make any headway on Pigeon Bay. The following are weatherbound here: Steam-barges V. Swain, Sheldon and consort, John M. Osborn, Cleveland, Gatwick and consort, Baldwin and consorts, Benton and five barges, propeller California, tugs Porter, Andrews, Coulton, and Bob Anderson, and schooner Sumatra. The propeller China left this morning. Wind west, and still blowing a gale.

Damaged in Saturday's Fierce Northeaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—The scow Milton arrived in port this morning in a waterlogged condition, having sprung a bad leak during yesterday's gale. The crew did not expect to ever reach port, and they threw overboard several hundred ties. The schooner Potomac also arrived here minus part of her deck load of ties. The schooner Starke came in with part of her deck load of lumber gone. The schooner City of Chicago lost part of her cargo of ties, one davit, and part of her canvas. The schooner B. F. Bruce, which arrived from below with coal, had her square sail blown away. These disasters were added to the total wrecking of the schooner J. P. De Coudres as evidence of the severeness of the storm. The weather is now moderate. The wind continues from the north, but the heavy sea has gone down. The wind-bound fleet are still in the harbor, however. The crew of the De Coudres will leave for their Michigan homes tomorrow. The propellers are running regularly again.

Interesting News from Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—It was very fresh outside last night and this morning, a lively wind blowing down the lake. The schooner A. L. Andrews, Aug Ford, and another were obliged to run back.

The schooner Moonlight, light, from Cleveland, arrived last night. She loads coal today for Milwaukee.

Four canal-boats loaded with paving stone from Medina have just arrived. They will leave for Cleveland in tow of the tug S. E. Bryant with the first good weather. They get $6 per cord on the stone, each boat carrying about forty-four cords, and will bring coal back. There is no trouble getting insurance on the boats and cargoes both ways. This trade, with fair weather, pays much better than carrying grain on the Erie canal. About twelve boats will engage in it.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 4.—Entered—Propeller Badger State, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Lycoming, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; steam-barge Martin Swain, from Detroit, light; steam-barge W. Powers, from Milwaukee; propeller Buffalo, from Buffalo; schooner Julia Willard, from Kelly's Island, stone.

Cleared—Schooner Eugene Vesta, for Port Colborne; schooner Golden Fleece, for Chicago, coal; schooner Owosco, for Chicago, coal; schooner Champion, for Chicago, coal; schooner Swallow, for St. Ignace, light; schooner Boody, for St. Ignace, light.

Port Huron Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 4.—The steam-barge D. Lutty, bound up with barges, broke her rudder-post at the docks here last night. She is now in the Wolverine Dry-Dock for repairs.

The propeller Winslow left here on the morning of the 3d and returned at noon today, having lost her smokestack while on Saginaw Bay in the heavy southwester last night. A new one will be made here, and she will be ready to leave tomorrow.

A Heavy South Gale at Colchester.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ont., June 4.—A heavy gale set in last evening from the south and has continued until now without any abatement. The schooner Arctic was caught to windward of the dock with 3,000 railroad ties on and cannot get away. Part of her deck load was jettisoned to keep her from striking the bottom. If there is no change soon the Captain will beach her and let her fill. Both dock and vessel are being roughly handled. Several barges are at anchor in this vicinity unable to proceed.

The Damage to the Old Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MERRITTON, Ont., June 4.—Yesterday afternoon the barge Oriental, on her way up the old canal, carried away all four gates of lock No. 17 at this place. A small Government scow, laden with stone, was sunk bow foremost into head of lock. It is expected the break will be repaired about Tuesday next. In the meantime all boats will be locked via the new canal.

Tugmen Drowned in Lake George.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 4.—Louis Manickler, mate, and David Plaut, fireman, on the tug E. M. Peck, were drowned in Lake George, below Churches, Sault River. They saw a bear swimming across from Sugar Island to the main shore, and, in lowering a boat from the tug to capture him, the boat capsized, drowning both. Divers are searching for the bodies.

The Wreck of the Schooner Industry Goes on the Beach at South Haven.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., June 4.—The schooner Industry, which capsized last evening, came on the beach today a total wreck. The crew consisted of Capt. King, his son, and another sailor from St. Joseph. Their bodies have not yet been found.

The Schooner Kent Reported Ashore at Ashtabula.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—It is reported that the schooner Kent, ore-laden from Escanaba, is ashore at Ashtabula. A gale is blowing down Lake Erie today, and tonight the schooner Zack Chandler returned to this port with her foresail split and small anchor gone. She left last night in tow of the tug Kellogg, in company with three others.

Arrived at the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 4.—The schooner Willie Keller, bound up the lake, ran back this afternoon for shelter.

Arrived down today—Schooner Samana, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner J. R. Noyes, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

The Propeller Canada Released from White Cloud Island.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., June 4.—The propeller Canada, that has been ashore at White Cloud Island since Monday night last, was yesterday taken off by the wrecking-tug Mary Ann. She will go on dry-dock here for repairs.

Arrived from Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 4.—Arrived—Steam-barges Hiawatha, Glidden, and Empire; schooners Minnehaha, Sophia Minch, Goshawk, Groton, A. Moss, Thomas Parsons, O. Wall, J. N. Foster, and Wabash.

Passed up—Propeller India.

Arrived Safely at Racine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., June 4.—The schooner M. E. Trimble arrived from Suamico today with 635,000 feet of lumber, having weathered the gale safely. There were fears for her safety.

Cleared from Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—Clearances for Chicago—Propellers Commodore, Nebraska, and Starucca, merchandise.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron ore.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr Driver, Clay Banks, lumber.
Schr H. W. Sage, Cleveland, coal.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, wood.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, North Bay, ties.
Schr J. Weaver, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Racine, Horn's Pier, wood.
Schr J. Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. J. McVea, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. A. Gorger, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minnehaha, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Jennie Annie, Kenosha, gravel.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Alaska, Erie, 32,645 bu corn, 1,089 sacks corn, and sundries.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, merchandise.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 3,225 brls flour, 5,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Champlain, Northport, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Evening Star, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Skylark, Port Rochereau, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.

REUNION OF THE DICKEY FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 3.—At "The Oaks," the residence of Mrs. M. Ann Wallace, widow of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, at Ottawa, Ill., on the occasion of a visit of Charles H. Dickey and his son L. Alexander Dickey, of the Sandwich Islands, his immediate family friends came together and gave him a hearty old-fashioned welcome, literally with open arms. The reception took place on Friday, June 2, commencing at 4 and lasting till 11 p. m., notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather. The Sandwich-Islander was thoroughly overwhelmed with warm handshaking, kisses, and earnest words of welcome and blessing by over thirty persons, among them the Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, his father; John J. Dickey, his brother and family; Mrs. M. D. Templeton, his aunt, and children; Mrs. Matt Montgomery, his aunt, and children; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Craven, cousins; Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Harsha, his uncle and aunt; Ella and Laura Moone, cousins; Juliet and May Wallace, nieces; Mrs. M. Ann Wallace, his sister, and her daughter; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace and children; Mrs. C. E. Gibson, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. David Wells, Judge Caton, Col. Hitt, Capie Cooper, Rector Hitt, and others. The occasion will ever remain in the memory of all who participated, and will stand as a light on the hights among "The Oaks," a guide to them in their future ways. "Charlie" may well be proud of his greeting, but he deserves it. May he have many such.

Fifty new styles chairs at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 260 Wabash avenue. See them.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
658 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MAY 19, ON THIRTY-ninth-st., near Wabash-av., a dark iron-gray mare with white hairs; has white star on forehead; is about 15 hands high; has a halter on. A suitable reward will be paid by returning her to Walsh's livery stable, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.

LOST—CAMEO LOCKET WITH MONogram "E. D. K." on back. Leave at 5 Chamber Commerce and receive $5 reward.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS OF $3,000 TO $15,000 AT 6 PER cent, over $20,000 at 5½ per cent, on first-class improved. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000, at 6 per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—$4,000 TO $5,000 ON IMproved real estate, worth double amount required. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 155 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—Pleasant rooms for families; day boarders.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts., in business centre—Rooms with board, $1.60 to $2 per day; per week, $8 to $14. Also, furnished rooms rented without board.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, FIRST BUILDing north of Sherman House, 46 and 48 South Clark-st. This new and elegantly-furnished house now ready for regular and transient guests; elevator in building.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 Clark-st., opposite Post-Office—Transient rates $1.50 to $2 per day. By the week from $7 to $10.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn.—Elegant furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 150 rooms, ranging from 75c to $3 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.

$30,000—All the buildings and lot 55x100 (corner), east front, on Desplaines-st., near Adams; this property rents now for $195 per month to good tenants, and pays 11 per cent net; taxes $155; no insurance and no expenses for repairs; this property has the best future of any property in Chicago, and the lucky buyer of this lot at $30,000 has made a clean $5,000 net when he gets his deed, and before five years more this lot will sell for $500 per foot.

$5,700—997 West Madison-st., first-class framed store with dwelling-rooms over; lot is 25x125, with good brick barn; this property is only 50 feet east of Western-av.

$5,500—One of the largest and best-paying livery barns in the city, on Monroe-st., in the very centre of the city; barn is 40x110; 2-story and basement brick; on 11-years leased lot at low rent and no taxes; will sell horses, buggies, carriages, sleighs, harness, etc., at fair price if wanted; over 40 board in this barn; it is first-class paying property; barn and stock at $15,000.

$12,000—40 acres of land right at depot, 15 miles from city on C. & A. R. R., with 2 splendid houses and the finest grove of forest trees to be found anywhere; land all laid out in lots and over 4,000 feet of sidewalk built; a chance to make $75,000; terms to suit.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$10,000—A No. 1 15-room modern brick dwelling, 3 rooms deep, 24x90; lot is 25x125, south front, on Adams-st., near Lincoln; this is an elegant house, and at $10,000 it is dirt cheap; possession at once.

$7,500—If you will look at this house, and want to buy a house, I know it will suit; was built by the owner for his own use; he has lived in it and has never allowed it to be rented; it is first-class, has every modern improvement, 2-story and basement (10 large rooms) brick dwelling, fine brick barn; house is 22x42; lot 25x125 to alley, east front, on Lincoln-st., between Adams and Van Buren-sts.; possession can be had at once; it is in perfect order, and built to stand for all time; it is cheap at $7,500.

$85 per foot—Lot 150x120, on southeast corner of Jackson and Aberdeen-sts. This is a first-class corner for flats; it's cheap.

FOR SALE—
FOR APARTMENT BUILDING—The best lot on the South Side, at a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE CORNER—Can sell 50 feet on a very desirable corner at $50 per foot below the market if taken at once.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—50 feet, west front, at a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—50 feet on corner, with new and elegant residence.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—40 feet, with dwelling, $16,000; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—100 feet on a corner; very choice.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—75x200 for lease for 99 years at 6 per cent on $400 per foot, without revaluation.
MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWELFTH-ST.—50-foot lot with old buildings.
JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—
BY WM. A. BUTTERS, AUCTIONEER, MONDAY, JUNE 5, AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, CORNER TWELFTH AND LEAVITT-STS., 7 LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN LEAVITT AND OLIVE-STS., 2 LOTS, WEST FRONT, ON LEAVITT-ST., 2 LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON OLIVE-ST. TERMS—ONE-FOURTH CASH, BALANCE IN ONE, TWO, AND THREE YEARS, INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. THESE LOTS ARE DESIRABLY LOCATED, ACCESSIBLE BY HORSE-CARS ON TWELFTH-ST. AND OGDEN-AV. THE OWNER, A NON-RESIDENT, HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL WITHOUT LIMIT OR UPSET PRICE. FOR OTHER PARTICULARS AND PLAT CALL AT ROOM 26, 94 WASHINGTON-ST. WM. A. BUTTERS, REAL-ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—
Dearborn-st. lot, 25 by 110 feet, east front, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., at a bargain.
Butterfield-st., 2-story frame, east front, near Thirty-first-st.
Dearborn-st., cottage 3506, cheap.
Michigan-av., fine 30-foot lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.
Indiana-av., two marble-fronts, Nos. 1230 and 1232, $15,000.
Indiana-av., 75 feet, near Fortieth-st.
Indiana-av., 50 feet, near Forty-seventh-st.
Three lots on Forty-seventh-st., just west of Wentworth-av., at a bargain.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—The stone-front block adjoining Prairie State Loan Bank, lot 81x90; rented for about $5,500; on Desplaines-st., near Washington. Will give a big bargain if sold in next ten days. Several large pieces on West Madison, well rented; prices ranging $15,000 to $75,000. Several good bargains on South Halsted; prices ranging $2,500 to $30,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4: Fifty lots on State, Dearborn, Butterfield, Wentworth, and Forty-sixth-sts., water, sewer, and sidewalk, near Rock Island Shops. Abstracts free. We are directed to sell above lots at prices and on terms that every workingman can have a home. We also have 50 lots at the Stock-Yards, on Halsted, Emerald, Winter, Sherman, and other streets, cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 CARROLL-AV., A 2-story and basement stone front, $5,500; very cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS Park at a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, with two fronts, 66 feet front on Lake-av. and running through to Ellis-av., 67 feet front on Ellis-av.; depth 322 8-100 feet. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY, attic, and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRST-class 4-story stone-front dwelling-house on West Washington-st. boulevard, east of Union Park, in first-class condition, with all modern improvements; good brick barn; lot 25x150 feet. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. At a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY, attic, and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9, 134 Dearborn-st.: No. 58 Arbor place, 2-story and basement brick, $2,500; house alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY, attic, and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park, $8,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLOCK OF BUSIness property. 8 stores, 16 flats, with two marble-front residences in rear, on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Ada; rental over $14,000; a fine investment. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—I HEREby offer for sale my home at Geneva Lake, Wis., well known as the Burton House; stands close to the lake and overlooks it; has 22 rooms; two-story and French roof; tower fifty-five feet high to view lake; has polished Joliet-stone foundation; rooms below finished in natural woods; furnished with gas; has hot and cold water, with attractive marble basins in niches; 11-foot ceilings; grounds 180 feet frontage to south; thirty shade trees of maple, elm, and oak; 150-barrel cistern and force pump; faces public park, and is the finest property in Geneva Lake Village; the house is new, and has all modern improvements, beautifully painted, grained, and frescoed; with a choice young fruit orchard beginning to bear; finest neighborhood in the village, and, best of all, pays a net 10 per cent annually on the price it is now offered for; will sell this property, free and clear of debt, for $15,000, one-half cash and one-half time at low rates, or will take part cash and clear property in City of Madison, Wis., for balance; will sell carpets, fixtures, and furniture also at low figures if desired; no such beautiful property has ever been offered heretofore in Geneva. Address at once JOHN E. BURTON, Geneva Lake, Wis.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBdivision on the North Side, northwest corner of Lincoln-av. and Diversy-st.: 38 lots on Lincoln-av., $650 to $800 each; 14 lots on Diversy-st., $550 to $675 each; 8 lots on Herndon-st., $450 to $600 each. These lots are just outside the fire limits. You can build frame buildings. They are near churches, schools, street and steam cars, lake water, etc., and will be sold on easy payments. They are the cheapest and most desirable lots on the North Side. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH CHICAGO—A 2-story brick building 24x26, with saloon and fixtures, doing a first-class business, and corner lot, with barn and a cottage. The bar will rent for $40 per month. Good reasons given for selling. Price $5,000, half cash, balance on time. Inquire of M. DELANEY, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $800 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 94 Washington-st., Room 34, and Pullman, Ill., bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE 13 NEW houses, situated in the best part of Englewood. Said houses are furnished with all the modern improvements, and by buying or renting of me you save all commissions, as I am the owner. The school privileges are the best of any town in the State. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP lots, houses and lots, small acre tracts, or small farms, send me your address, stating your needs. FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A TRACT OF land 233x138 at Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av. for $35 a foot. Would exchange it for New York City property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES WASHINGTON Heights, near Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Hill's Sub., $250 per acre; 2 blocks from Greenwood Railroad station. 20-acre fruit farm near Harvard Junction, Ill.; will sell cheap. Several tracts of land in Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas for sale or exchange. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES 1¼ miles south of Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill. Fine improvements, running water, well fenced, all under cultivation. A bargain at $50 an acre. G. W. COOPER & SON, Room 29, 96 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN TIMBER lands; large bodies of pine, oak, etc., in Missouri and Arkansas. Ozark Land Company, 710 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—1,640 ACRES OF LAND IN one body, within sixty miles of Chicago, with a railroad going right through it. The biggest bargain in the State. Worth $25 an acre. We only ask $9. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 East Adams-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—FOUR SECTIONS OR 2,560 acres nice farming land in Waubansee County, Kansas, 30 miles from Topeka; splendid stock and grain farm; at $6.25 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOME WITHin 25 miles of Chicago worth from $5,000 to $8,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PIECE OF PROPERTY ON State-st., between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts.; $10,000 to $20,000; must be paying well. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED CORNER on some good business street; $10,000 to $50,000; must be paying well. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN CENtral locations. Quick sales guaranteed on property showing fair margins. No sale, no charge. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 3238 CALUMET-AV.—Elegantly furnished house, with all modern improvements; small first-class family desired. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3647 VERNON-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling, in thorough good repair, rent $50. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 24 Portland Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 7-ROOM 1½-story cottage, with barn. Inquire on premises, 201 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—635 WEST MONROE-ST., 11 rooms, D. and K. on main floor; stone front. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS elegantly-furnished marble-front house, centrally located on the West Side, from July 1 for two months, or until May, '83; first-class party only. Address C 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 353 HERMITage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, brick barn, corner of Ashland-av. and Washington-boulevard. Apply at 436 West Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 2818 FIFTY-THIRD-ST., Hyde Park. Present tenants will sell part of the furniture if desired. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW; HOUSE, 11 rooms, barn, large yard; $30. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new building, 2808 Wabash-av.; seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms; hot and cold water, gas, front and rear entrance, and yards entirely separate. Call at upper flat.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, 152 Michigan-av., Lake-Front; first-class in every respect.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURnished, with or without board, in a private family; splendid view of the lake. 438 North State-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; pleasantest location in the city; all modern improvements. No. 1 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 180x23 FEET AND 18 feet high, with skylight. Also, 2 rooms in second story 180x23 feet, each with skylight. 207 and 209 Wabash-av. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 49 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AND OFFICES at 80 La Salle-st., Room 25. FRANK M. THAXTER.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER for light or heavy manufacturing. Apply to FRANK M. THAXTER, Room 25, 80 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT WITH steam power for light manufacturing. Must be centrally located, have good light, and be at least 30x75 feet in size. Address D 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 8 ROOM flat for renting to gentlemen. Address F 61, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN KANSAS CITY, MO., a small hotel doing a fine business; cause for selling, parties going East. For particulars address I. A. HATCH, Westville, Conn., or William Cook, 1032 Union-av., Kansas City, Mo. No postal-cards.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES AND stock of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, notions, etc.; invoice $3,000 to $4,000; must sell fixtures and lease, but will sell whole or part of stock to suit purchaser; good reasons for selling; none but responsible parties need apply. Address B 78, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AND PART EXCHANGE—$10,000 to $12,000 stock first-class dry goods, as fine as there is on State-st.; store running; got to be sold next two days; bargain to be had. A. H. COVERT, 75 East Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR RENT—ELK MOUNTAIN House, Crested Butte. Best house and handsomest billiard hall in Gunnison County. Reputation established and highest. Prospects best of any location in Elk Mountains. Paying business. Property of the Town Company. Full information furnished on application (with reference) to the Secretary. Applications will be received up to June 20. None but parties competent to run a high-class house need apply. H. F. SMITH, Secretary Crested Butte Town Company, Crested Butte, Colo.

MACHINE-SHOP IN GOOD RUNNING order for sale cheap; a good chance for the right party; price about $5,000. Address B 31, Tribune.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. For answer state nature of patent. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

$5,000 SECURES BUSINESS INTERest. Manufacture staple goods in great demand; trade controlled; better finished goods at less price by a recent patent; investment pays $60 per day; strictly cash and safe. 122 Fifth-av., Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval, for cash, or will sell on commission. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED HARDware store, West Side preferred; to secure attention give name and location. Address HARDWARE, care of J. Cahill, 42 Brown-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY OR GENTLEman correspondent wanted; one who is a lover of the drama and opera, and who would like to improve in dramatic correspondence; my object, improvement. Address D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIgent young man to do office work; must be a fine penman and not afraid of work. Address, giving references and state salary expected, B 64, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—3 GOOD JOB COMPOSItors; one or two months' work for competent men. Apply at once. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark.

WANTED—TINNER—YOUNG MAN preferred. Apply at 66 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PRINTER immediately. Call at HENSHEL'S Photographic Studios, 212 and 214 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; highest wages and steady work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water, 99 South Canal, and 285 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS salesmen, by an Eastern importing and jobbing house in hosiery, gloves, notions, etc., for Western States. State all particulars in regard to experience, references, and salary. Address, in confidence, B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPECIALTY PEOPLE AND banjo players for street business; a good medicine talker; 12 months' engagement. Salary low but sure. Call at LAMOS & CO.'S, 27 Washington-st., at 1 o'clock, Tuesday. Ask for Harry Rivers, Manager.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NEW YORK wholesale clothing house an experienced traveling salesman for the State of Missouri; only such need apply as have heretofore traveled for a wholesale clothing house, as no other applicants will be answered. Address P.-O. Box 108, Station A, New York City.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPItal can clear $30 per week anywhere with our goods; 31 samples free; papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR PORter work and to make himself generally useful in hotel. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART MEN OR WOMEN willing to canvass; good pay. D. A. McNAUGHTEN, Room 12, 113 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, architects, telegraph operators, lady cashiers, salesmen, and copyists. Apply in person. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT National Hotel, 228 and 230 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework in small family. 113 Dearborn-av., top flat.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced teller and accountant in a bank, mercantile, or commission house. Will be able to furnish the best of credentials or any bonds that may be required. Address, for one week, D 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced boot and shoe salesman. C 27, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class clothing salesman; has had several years' experience in clothing and merchant tailoring trade. Good city reference. Address C 63, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER; good cutter and sausage maker. Good references. Address B 94, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN AMANuensis, by a shorthand writer. Address B 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, private family; understands his duties. Good references. Address B 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl lately from the old country; very willing to learn housework. Call or address 71 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class English cook in a large boarding-house or hotel. Call at 271 Superior-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian and German servant girls. Apply at 27 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 333 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE property of her deceased husband for one-third their real value. The beautiful, fast, and highly-bred trotting team Raven and Midnight. They look like brother and sister, and drive like one horse. They are as black as ravens; long, flowing manes and tails, and perfect models of beauty. A lady can drive them single or together. They are afraid of nothing. Raven was bred and raised by A. Snider, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., sired by George Wilkes, dam Josephine, by Young Morrill, second dam by Seeley's American Star. Midnight was bred by D. Swigart, of Springs Station, Ky., and owned by Robert Bonner, of New York; sired by Alexander Belmont, dam Linda, by Membrino Chief, second dam by Jenette, son of American Eclipse, third dam Lady Alexander, by Alexander, thence thoroughbred. Belmont is the sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾; Wedgewood, 2:19; Dick Moore, 2:22¾; Nil Desperandum, and a great many others. Raven and Midnight trotted last fall to pole in a race in 2:30¼. Raven trotted three heats to sulky in 2:28, 2:26, and 2:27¼; will show a full mile any day under the watch in 2:25. Midnight showed four heats in public last fall, which branded her a mare of great endurance, in 2:30, 2:28½, and a good second in 2:25½, and took the fourth heat and race in 2:26½. Raven and Midnight are 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; a lady can drive them any place, double or single; they have only trotted in club races, and have therefore no record; will warrant them perfectly sound and kind, free from tricks or vices; will give ten days' trial, and show the speed, single and double, and warrant them in every way as represented and described. This team has no superiors and few equals; they [illegible] the attention of every one; they cost my husband a little over a year ago $3,100; now I will sell them for $400 apiece, or $750 for the team; they are really a better team now than when purchased; I don't sell for any fault, as I lost my husband and have no use for horses; will sell separately or together, but would like so much to have them stay together, as they have always been family pets. Also the contents of the stable: one buggy, one carriage, one trotting-wagon, three sets of harness, blankets, and robes; also two beautiful imported dogs, a beautiful black and white setter (Don, by Donald, dam Genevieve), and a red Irish setter (old Simps, by Givaway, dam Stool-Pigeon); Don is young and finely broken and trained, have his full breeding; Simps is very old. Call at owner's residence, 199 Dearborn-av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Silvertail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, first dam by Gray Eagle, the great 4-mile racehorse, 2d dam by son of imported Messenger, 3d dam by Piedmont, son of Almont. Silvertail is 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy built, handsomely turned, shows his true breeding and trotting qualities. He is a natural-born trotter; he can be out any day and show a full mile in 2:28, and is warranted to show it, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:27, 2:28, and 2:28¼, at which time owner paid $1,200 for him, and now $400 will buy him.

Also the stylish and fast-trotting horse Young Blackhawk Jr., sired by Long Island Blackhawk by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw, progenitor of the Clay and Bashaw families of trotters. Young Blackhawk Jr. is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, has full mane and tail, fine style and action, can stay and trot a day, is an excellent pole horse, trotted to the pole last fall in a matinee-race with Silvertail in 2:31½; he took first premium at county fair in Kentucky as the handsomest and fastest 5-year-old, where he showed three heats in 2:29, 2:28, and 2:27¼; he is warranted to show all his heats below 2:30 or no sale, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; a lady can drive him. He cost $1,150 last year in Kentucky, and now $350 will buy him.

Also an elegant top-buggy, harness, robes, etc., at your own price, as I sail for Europe next month and must sell. Call at private stable, No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound, and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARriages, including our celebrated patented light-jump-seat buggies, now ready for sale at 251 and 253 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

FOR SALE—BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 300—306 Wabash-av., have in addition to their stock of fine carriages and buggies, the following second-hand work in good order: 1 coach, 1 landau, 1 clarence, 1 coupe, and several side-spring buggies of our own make.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND PHAETON for pleasure driving. Will guarantee safety and fair usage of the property, and make a loan of money for the use. Address A 28, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, BEST make; very cheap. 292 West Washington-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. — PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW ORGANS.
2d-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
2d-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP— PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS SOLD ON $10 installments; every instrument warranted five years; pianos to rent; money applied if purchased. A. SHAAF & CO., 275 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COMplete and authentic Life of Henry W. Longfellow, by F. H. Underwood, illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. B. Sears, of Buffalo, is at the Tremont.

J. P. Clapp, of Fargo, D. T., is at the Sherman.

R. L. Bemis, of Pittsburg, is at the Tremont.

Mrs. R. Aline Osgood, the singer, is at the Pacific.

N. W. Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Palmer.

Ira W. Marsh, of Newark, N. J., is at the Tremont.

Baron Ward, of Paris, France, is at the Sherman.

E. Culbertson, of Deadwood, D. T., is at the Palmer.

Edward Greenwood, of Memphis, Tenn., is at the Palmer.

Dr. J. N. Octerlong and wife, and Dr. L. S. McMurtry, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Pacific.

John A. Collender, of Edinburg, Scotland, and A. McD. Catwell, of Belfast, Ireland, are at the Pacific.

J. W. Hyman, S. Arthur Peto, O. V. Morgan and family, and James Watson, of London, England, are at the Pacific.

Drs. J. W. Dupue, of Baton Rouge, La., J. M. Keller, of Hot Springs, Colo., and W. B. Outteer, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Pacific.

Annie O'Neil, an old-time prostitute and thief, is at the Desplaines Street Station awaiting the appearance of some one to identify a gold watch and neck chain found in her possession.

Some unknown thief cut a pane of glass out of a rear window in L. Sonnenshein's liquor store, at No. 49 Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, and stole fifty cigars from the proprietor's private room.

W. W. Day, a gentleman from Quincy, temporarily stopping in this city, fell in with a dusky cyprian named Lena Wagner, who took advantage of him and relieved him of $40 in cash. He kicked at the armory, and Miss Wagner was run in.

Peter Malloy, a West Side tough, while drinking with a young man named Charles Smith in a saloon at No. 21 West Kinzie street snatched his watch and ran away. A police officer caught the fleeing thief and locked him up at the Desplaines Street Station.

The faculty of Williams College will hold an examination of candidates for the Freshman class in this city the last week in June. The examination will be conducted by Prof. J. R. Dewey of the Chicago school. Further particulars will be advertised in the course of a few days.

Charles Clement, Rutland, Vt.; E. R. Persons, F. A. Lydston, and Thomas Massey, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas F. Grady, New York City; Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, U. S. A.; H. St. John Smith, Portland, Me.; and H. L. Ringwalt, Pittsburg, Pa., are at the Leland.

The commencement exercises at Lombard University begin Sunday, June 18, with the Baccalaureate sermon at the Universalist Church, by President White, and conclude Wednesday, June 21, with the exercises of the graduating class at the university hall, the alumni banquet, and the President's levee.

The Rev. Israel W. Hathaway, of Jersey City, a former resident of Chicago, stopped here on his way home from the General Assembly at Springfield, and occupied the vacant pulpit of the Eighth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, preaching an eloquent sermon from the words, "Grow in Grace."

John A. Forepaugh, manager of the Forepaugh circus and menagerie, is determined to protect the patrons of that concern from pickpockets and thieves, and to that end has secured for the season the services of three of Pinkerton's operatives, who, under charge of Detective Sachse, left last night to join the show at Grand Rapids, Mich.

John and Edward McCleary, 14 and 13 years of age respectively, were caught in a loaded Michigan Central freight-car on a side-track near Sixteenth street last night, and were locked up at the armory by Officer Nelson. As they broke into the car, their object was undoubtedly theft, but whether or not they stole anything cannot be determined until the car is unloaded.

At a meeting of the Liberal League held last evening at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, Mr. J. K. Magie in the chair, an address in memory of Garibaldi was submitted by Secretary Stevens and unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to prepare for a public demonstration in honor of the deceased Italian statesman and warrior. It is composed of Messrs. Magie, Stephens, Bishop, Orchardson, and Moore, and Mesdames Freeman and Swank.

George Williams, a late inmate of the pest-house, who gained a somewhat unenviable notoriety by attempting to collect some money from a woman whose husband had died in that institution upon a plea that he had nursed him, pushed his impertinence so far, and was so persistent in his demands for money, that she had him arrested yesterday and locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The mysterious case of attempted suicide mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE received a clearing up yesterday, as was predicted. The woman eventually gave the name of Mrs. Catherine Slater, and yesterday her two sons, named Wall, living at No. 134 West Van Buren street, called for her and took her home. She is slightly insane after a severe week's illness, and managed to elude the vigilance of her watchers Saturday morning. It was ascertained that she had been at Lincoln Park during the day, but until her relatives saw the notice of a woman's attempted suicide at the foot of Peck court, and recognized her description, they were not aware of her whereabouts.

NIHILISM AS UNDERSTOOD IN THE SPIRIT LAND.

Yesterday afternoon Grimes' Hall, 13 South Halsted street, was filled with a mixed gathering of Spiritualists, who assembled to hear a discourse on "Nihilism" by Nicholas Dombroski, a Russian exiled to Siberia a few years ago, but who later crossed the River Styx and now abides in spirit land, evidently in an unsettled frame of mind. Dr. J. Mathew Shay was the trance medium, and, as the alleged instrument of the great unseen power, delivered himself of a long and ardent plea in favor of the principles of Nihilism, and a tirade against despotic rulers and monopolists.

He made known the startling truth that Nihilism was not confined alone to Russia, but was widespread the world over, its tenets being deeply rooted in the minds of the laboring masses even of this blessed free country, and would last as long as the wealth of the country was monopolized by a few who trampled upon the majority of humanity. The spirit, who seemed to be remarkably well posted on the events of the day, dwelt at some length on the recent manifestations of Nihilism in the saintly green isle beyond the deep, and intimated that the Irish had at length struck the right method, and if the crowned head and her minions did not furnish the necessary remedies more removals would follow. He, like Guiteau, did not fancy the term assassination in cases where a man is put to death who by oppression and starvation has caused the departure to the spirit land of hundreds. In a burst of eloquence the unseen Russian said: "Nihilism is today wearing a diadem of daggers the world over, and her work, which is done is secret, is always effective and never failing." When the spirit made a good point he was heartily applauded, and ceased to speak, which showed his keen appreciation of the compliment.

A PICKPOCKET IN A CHURCH.

During divine service at the German Catholic church corner of Twelfth street and Newberry avenue yesterday afternoon a man was detected in the act of picking a pocket but as soon as he saw that he was discovered, he started for the door on a run. Just as he got outside he was stopped by Officer Fitzgerald, of the Deering Street Station, who took him to the West Twelfth Street Station, where he was identified as J. H. Gissey, an old-time thief and pickpocket. In his possession were a number of small articles supposed to have been stolen. These, which include a pocketbook containing 55 cents, await identification.

A HOODLUMS' CARNIVAL.

Clark street, near the corner of Chicago avenue, was the scene Saturday night of a rather desperate encounter between a gang of young roughs and a night-watchman and policeman. The young men who were at the head of the gang are John Hurr, a painter, 24 years of age, and Stephen Getty, a clerk, one year younger. The entire party had been drinking and raising a good deal of disturbance in Noe & Lang's concert hall at No. 238 North Clark street, but transferred their noisy brawl to the street. Here some one blew a police whistle, to which a private watchman, Charles P. Macovitzky, responded. When he appeared the gang ceased rowing among themselves, and "jumped on to" him in a ferocious sort of way. He was caught by the whiskers and held by one of the gang, while the others deprived him of his billy, with which they pounded him unmercifully, bruising his face in a terrible way. He was also kicked and beaten about the body until he was almost unconscious. While the young fellows were busy with him Officer Berwick came up, and an attempt was made to treat him in a similar manner, but he got off better, and, with the assistance of the watchman, who had recovered, arrested the ringleaders and locked them up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

TROUBLE IN THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

Miss Alice May Quinn was to have lectured last night under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Land League on the subject of "Cranks" in the basement of the French Church, corner of Halsted and Congress streets. The announcement naturally drew a crowd, but unfortunately the hall was not opened at the hour announced for the lecture, nor had the fair lecturer arrived. The multitude gathered in front of the edifice, and various were the comments, assertions, and insinuations made by the people (mostly of the gentle sex) standing out in the drizzling rain as to the probable cause of Miss Quinn's non-appearance. One lady advanced the theory that "perhaps Miss Quinn was frightened by Bishop Gilmour's letter." A number of others concurred in this sentiment, and gossip went on to the satisfaction of all for half an hour. One young lady, stamping her foot with great vigor, burst out with, "Well, I don't care; here we've come way from the Seventh and Eighth Wards to hear what she's got to say about 'Cranks'—I know she means us, I know she does, and she ain't here yet." The girls, when questioned, explained that since the inharmonious lady's convention, held a short time ago, all has not gone well among the lady leaguers. The officers of the Seventh and Eighth Ward Leagues have been at loggerheads with Miss Quinn and the other clubs, and anything but a friendly feeling is said to exist. It was thought by those in attendance from the anti-Quinn faction that the other side secured the lecturer to stigmatize them as "cranks," and they turned out in force. The breach now is apparently wider than ever, and the grand bazaar in September will not have the unanimous indorsement of the lady leaguers of the city. When, at 8:45 o'clock, Miss Quinn arrived, the crowd had dwindled to half a dozen, and the lecturer postponed her discourse for a week.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Campaign Committee of the State W. C. T. U. met in Chicago May 29, Judge J. G. Irwin presiding. The following resolution was passed as an outline of the policy of the campaign.

Being fully committed to prohibition of the liquor traffic, we espouse the cause of the free ballot for women as the surest means to that end, and because we believe it necessary to make prohibition efficient, and we hereby make known our purpose not to antagonize any who seek the same end by different means, and to the end that a division of forces may not hinder or delay the success of either prohibition or equal suffrage, this committee invites conference with a view to a harmonious course of action in the presentation of our respective claims to the next General Assembly.

It was decided to hold a series of camp-meetings in the interest of this movement at Du Quoin, Effingham, Delavan, Carlinville, and Moline, provided suitable arrangements can be made at these points. Mr. William Reynolds, of Peoria, was placed on the committee in the place of Mr. G. H. Read, who was unable to serve.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The business men of South Chicago and the Calumet region are intensely disappointed at the recommendation of the House Committee on Harbors and Rivers at Washington to appropriate $20,000 for the work of improving the harbor, etc. The sum is said to be ridiculously small, in view of the importance and magnitude of the interests located in the Calumet region. The Government Engineer who made the survey reported that $150,000 was needed to make the necessary improvements. It is stated upon good authority that the expenditure of $20,000 would be sheer waste; that the improvements represented by that sum would be of so slight and perishable a character that the action of the wind and waves would entirely obliterate them in a very short time. The improvements asked are regarded as absolutely necessary to protect those the Government has already made at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. Gen. J. T. Torrence has left for Washington, and will endeavor to assist Congressman Aldrich in getting the appropriation increased to a reasonable amount.

The west bank of the Calumet River, between Ninety-fifth street and the railroad bridges, is being dredged and docked for a lumber firm about to locate at that point.

Sergt. John Merganthaler reports 207 arrests at South Chicago for the month of May. Of this number the majority were arrested for being drunk or disorderly, or both.

KENWOOD.

The residence of J. A. Davol, Esq., corner of Drexel avenue and Forty-seventh street, was entered by burglars and valuables to the amount of $150 taken. The thieves were alarmed before their depredations had extended further than the apartment occupied by his son, Joseph B. Davol. The young man's gun, gold watch, and other articles of value were captured by the thieves.

OAKLAND.

Early yesterday morning an incipient riot occurred at the northeast corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street, in front of Huston's saloon. A gang of about twenty men, all more or less under the influence of liquor, engaged in a free fight and kept it up for at least an hour. Several men were badly cut up and beaten, and the riot assumed such proportions that people living blocks away were aroused. A private watchman named J. Dorr, in attempting to quell the disturbance, is reported to have been quite seriously injured.

RIVERDALE.

Work on the Pullman sewerage farm, at Riverdale, is being rapidly pushed forward under the superintendence of Mr. E. T. Martin. A large amount of drain-pipe has been laid east of the tracks of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

A special election is to be held to decide upon the question of issuing $2,500 for the erection of an addition to the present school-house. The school accommodations are insufficient, and in the primary department are so overcrowded that the pupils are divided in two portions, each division attending half a day. The financial condition of the district is good, and the bonds will probably be voted.

KENSINGTON.

Work has been begun on two cisterns, to be used for fire purposes, at Kensington. One is located at the corner of Howard street and Kensington avenue, and the other on Front street. Their capacity is 100 barrels each, and the work will be completed in a few days.

PULLMAN.

A party, composed of Messrs. A. J. Fisher, Alonzo Page, A. J. Oliver, Earnest Carter, W. D. Walker, and ladies, visited Pullman and dined at the Hotel Florence Saturday. The Rev. H. E. Goddard, of Brockton, Mass., and the Rev. John Goddard, of Cincinnati, did likewise.

BOLD BURGLARS.

A Chloroform Gang "Go Through" a House in Lake View—Attempted Murder and Lucky Escape of the Chief Inmate—A Light Haul.

A peculiarly bold job was perpetrated by a trio of burglars early yesterday morning in Lake View. Along about half-past 3 o'clock they broke into the saloon and boarding-house of William Hahn, the Lake View brickmaker, at the corner of Clybourn and Hoyne avenues, and proceeded to chloroform the inmates and "go through" the house. They started in with the daughter's room upstairs, picked up everything of any value in reach, and carted a trunk down-stairs, where they ransacked it from lid to bottom, flinging the contents all over the floor, but without finding anything of special value. With unexampled coolness they next began searching the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. Hahn were sleeping the sleep of the chloroformed. Money was evidently what they were after, for they made diligent search under the mattress upon which Mr. and Mrs. Hahn were lying. The action aroused Mr. Hahn, who afterwards said it seemed as if a dog was crawling over him, and in his rather dazed condition under the influence of the chloroform he sat up in bed, gazing in open-eyed wonder on the decidedly strange scene before him. One of the burglars, with an oath and a promise to kill him, fired a shot at him, the ball just grazing his head and entering the wall, although the pistol was held so close to his head that the powder went into his eyes and burned his face. Probably alarmed at the noise they had made, the burglars turned and ran. Had they known that quite a large sum of money was quietly stowed away under Mrs. Hahn's pillow they probably wouldn't have gone in such a hurry. The amount of their haul was not large—not more than $5 or $6, which they got out of the saloon-till, and some small articles of jewelry which they picked up in their search through the house. Mr. Hahn, dazed and confused as he was, thinks he should recognize the burglars if he ever saw them again. They got away without arousing the neighborhood, however, and are not likely to again venture thereabouts very soon.

Labouchere's Dog Story.

London Truth.

"I had a charming dog once—a retriever, a great favorit; but I never came up to London without losing that dog. The first time I lost him I offered £5, and got him back. The next year I lost him again; offered £5, and a mysterious individual again made his appearance, and said he 'knowed a man somewhere in the Seven Dials as knowed something about that dog.' At last," said the Colonel, "I resolved to play the game out, so I slipped a sovereign into the stranger's hand and said, 'You introduce me to your friend. I give you my word of honor I'll act on the square with him, and he shall be no worse off—is that plain?'

"'Well, Colonel,' says the man, with a shrewd twinkle, 'we know you, Colonel, and you are a gentleman, and if you come around to Seven Dials, No. — street, round the corner, I'll introduce you to the man what knows about your dog.'

"At the hour and place, to the minute, I met my friend," said the Colonel, "and he led me into a back den. I saw several dogs in cages and kennels and one or two loose.

"'Sit down, Colonel,' said the fellow, trying to make me welcome and at home, and then eyeing with a knowing and confidential leer, 'I'm the man, Colonel, what knows about your dog, and there's not one gen'l'man in twenty I'd say that to. But you are a real gen'l'man, and that's plump.' Well," the Colonel continued, "I thought it best to come to some arrangement with the man, so I said, 'What makes you always steal my dog? Why can't you let him alone for one year?' 'Well, you see, Colonel, we're wonderful fond of that dog o' yourn. He's a very nice dog, and we get on uncommon well with him. 'Pon my word, he's not like some dogs as are always a-whining and a-worrying. This 'ere old dog is a affable, companionable kind o' dog, and I'm never in a hurry to part with him.' 'Well, what will you take to leave him alone for a year? Will you take £5?' 'Well, Colonel, you see we really do like that dog. Make it £8, and I'll say done with you.' I made it £8," said the Colonel, "and for two years after that my dog was as safe in London as in the depth of the country. There was evidently honor among thieves, and a compact with one of them was, it appeared, binding on the whole fraternity. But," added the Colonel, "I gave that dog to a friend of mine, and, of course, stopped payment. Well, the next month my friend brought him up to London, and the week after that the dog disappeared."

AMUSEMENTS.

A Good Variety Show by Tony Pastor's Troupe at Hooley's.

Two or three hundred people were turned away from Hooley's Theatre last evening, every seat in the house being sold before the doors were opened, and standing-room was at a premium for some time prior to the beginning of the performance.

Mr. Pastor, who is the oldest and best caterer in his particular line of amusements, does not allow success to lead him astray, as is too often the case. Every year the company which he takes upon the road is the very best of its kind that can be secured, and the result is that a liberal patronage wherever he goes is certain to follow. The present company is perhaps the best he has ever organized, and the program presented by them is in every respect first-class. After a sketch, in which Donnelly and Drew display their abilities as Irish comedians, Mattie Vickers and Charles S. Rogers appear, giving imitations of well-known actors. Their sketch and the banjo-playing of William Carroll which follows it are the weakest features of the show, although the really excellent singing of Carroll does much to make amends for his banjo-thrumming and the hideously stale jokes which he lugs in by the ears at every opportunity. Tony Pastor's singing of popular songs takes as well as ever, and Miss Lizzie Simms has no equal as a character dancer. Lester and Allen, who began in a female minstrel show as song and dance men, are now by odds the funniest team on the variety stage, and there is nothing coarse or offensive in their act. The Irwin sisters sing prettily, but their sketch, "A Lesson in Love," is the weakest kind of bosh. Wood, Beasley, and the Westons do a musical act that always secures an encore, and the entertainment concludes with a sketch entitled "Fun on the Stage," in which the French Twin Sisters do some pretty dancing, Jaques Kruger keeps the audience in a roar by his imitations of an English swell and a dry-goods clerk, and William Lester appears as a serio-comic singer from Leadville.

The Proposed Cincinnati Dramatic Festival.

Cincinnati Gazette, June 3.

At last the managers of the proposed dramatic festival have come forward with an official announcement—that is, the Secretary says it is official, but further along it will be found that there is at least one dissenting voice, or rather the Director-General does not confirm the Secretary's report, nor in fact has the general committee. "The dramatic festival is a fixed fact," says the Secretary. "The officers feel very much encouraged, as everything is progressing nicely, and the arrangements are such that the plays chosen will be presented upon the grandest scale imaginable."

"Have the plays been selected?"

"No, not as yet, but you may state as official that six Shakspearean dramas in all will be given, but the plays themselves are to be selected further along. There will be eight performances, including the two matinées."

"Have you chosen a dramatic director?"

"Yes; oh, yes. Mr. R. E. J. Miles will be director-general, and engage all the artists."

"Then you have not arranged for your stars?"

"No; not as yet, but McCullough, Barrett, and Salvini have pledged themselves to appear, and will be engaged. There are seven or eight stars all told with their companies. Mr. Miles will go to New York in two weeks and there meet all these people to sign contracts with them."

"Is this all official?"

"Well, the work of our committee has not been ratified as yet, but there will be a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce in about a week for that purpose. It will then be determined when and where the festival is to be held."

"Have you an idea as to the time?"

"Yes. It will be sometime between the middle of November and the middle of December."

"Has the guarantee fund increased any?"

"Yes, indeed. It has reached $53,000, but we propose to make it $75,000. Mr. John Simpkinson is down for $5,000, the Gibson House $5,000, the Grand Hotel $3,000, Mr. C. S. Bragg, of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., $2,000; Frank Alter $2,000, Fred Alms $2,000, and many others for similar sums. We have in addition twenty-one parties for $1,000 each, and besides five parties pledged for boxes at $500 each, and another who contemplates a lower box at $1,000."

The gentleman was very confident that there was no longer any fear of failure, and seemed to be working with a zeal only begotten by an intuitive assurance of success. Manager Miles, the dramatic director, was questioned later in the evening as to his intentions in the matter.

"Can't tell," said Bob. "In fact, it is too soon to begin talking about the affair."

"But the committee, through their Secretary, desire to have it stated as official that McCullough, Barrett, and Salvini have pledged themselves to appear?"

"Now, that is all a mistake," said Mr. Miles. "I merely received a cablegram from Salvini's manager saying that he was willing to appear. It was gratuitous on his part, and merely done for an advertisement. Barrett only wrote asking for particulars, and that is as far as the negotiations have gone with any of them."

THE BOND FORGERIES.

Doyle Still Hopes for His Release—Valuable Information Given to the Government.

The situation of the Doyle case, so far as surface indications show, remains unchanged. While the Government officials here know absolutely nothing concerning the matter, it is plain to be seen that Secretary Folger is investigating the affair to the bottom. Several of the Treasury Special Agents have been in the city for the last two weeks, busily engaged in interviewing certain parties supposed to have information upon the topic. Doyle maintains his customary air of perfect indifference to the situation, and assures his immediate friends that he will never be imprisoned under the present conviction. It is known to a certainty that immediately after Doyle's last conviction he wrote a confidential letter to Brockway, in which he urged that worthy to tell Secretary Folger all the particulars about the obtaining of the plates from the Treasury and the printing of the spurious bonds. This letter was sent to Brockway by a trusty messenger, and immediately after its receipt Brockway visited the Treasury and gave all necessary information. The secret service operatives are said by Doyle's friends to have been totally ignored by Secretary Folger in the matter. Doyle's information from his Washington friends is said to be of the most cheering nature, and it is claimed that the authorities are considerably worried by the information produced by Brockway and Felker.

COMMISSIONER WOODARD'S REJOINDER TO COMMISSIONER LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—"Him there they found squat like a toad." Such was the experience of Ithuriel and Zephon [see Book IV., "Paradise Lost"]. In your issue of June 2 I made a brief reply to "John Simple," who told a few lies about the West Park Board. The next day the Secretary of our board came to my store, informing me that there was "blood on the moon." As Vennor had never mentioned the circumstance, I inquired what he meant. He said that he was instructed to say to me that unless I said, over my own signature, that John Simple was not J. Frank Lawrence, in my opinion, that he would attack me in the papers, and to give awful emphasis he did actually show a large roll of manuscript. If I said he was not John Simple all would be lovely. My destiny wavered in the balance. Having always believed in the Blaine doctrine of "millions for defense, and not a cent for tribute," and never having enjoyed the luxury of being bulldozed or blackmailed, I requested Mr. Suddard to say to J. Frank that I had not mentioned his name in any article, and that I had no explanations, and that if he knew anything against my acts as a member of the board he had better out with it. That seemed to me to be his duty to the suffering taxpayers who are getting the best street and sidewalks in the country, for whom he voluntarily groans. He surely ought not to be swayed from it by my simply saying that he was not "John Simple."

Brother Lawrence says in his letter of the 4th: "I notice in this morning's TRIBUNE an article over your signature (that is the way all my articles are) in reply to one in Wednesday's issue in which you seek so plainly to convince the public that some Commissioner is its author, and that I am the Commissioner, that I proceed to reply."

Let us see what terms I have used that should lead him to this conclusion. I will arrange the descriptive phrases:

First—"John Simple." J. Frank denies.

Second—"The Simpleton." That does not mean our friend.

Third—"Who has spent his leisure hours walking up and down Washington street with stones in his pocket." Has Mr. Lawrence been so employed?

Fourth—"Finding fault with all the members of the Park Board save one." Did any live man ever hear Friend Lawrence say a word or make any insinuations against any member? Let the corners of the streets, the cigar-stands, the Barn Club, and the Illinois Club answer.

Fifth—"Writing and inspiring letters for the press under several pseudonyms, 'Taxpayer,' 'Sufferer,' etc." In these five descriptive phrases can J. Frank come in?

What particular point has Ithuriel's spear touched that has so aroused the Satan in him that he manfully exclaims, "I am not the man to shrink"? What has that to do with my reply to John Simple, the simpleton? But, leaving this interesting subject of inquiring, I desire to state that I believe that nine out of ten of the articles attacking the board have been written by Mr. Lawrence. He says, "You seize an occasion to reply to an overstated criticism of the board's conduct, connecting me (John Simple, the simpleton) . . . If so tender, why not as eagerly reply to other criticisms." Well, to tell the truth, Brother Lawrence, they seemed to do you a great deal of good and did not harm me much. But I forgive him all that. It will make no difference a hundred years hence.

He says in his letter, "Had I not made constant complaints and a determined stand regarding rocks the quarry at Waterloo would have been placed bodily upon the street."

Stand from under, friends upon Washington street, for Brother Lawrence's strength may not hold out. But still if the quarry comes the boulevard will be completed. Every cloud has a silver lining.

Again, J. Frank says "$3,000 already paid for fine granit." George Washington's hatchet! The man Lawrence signed as Auditor on Saturday last the only voucher yet made for fine granit, and it was a full settlement for all delivered to date under that contract. The voucher was less than $1,400. I have not the exact amount before me. Any citizen can see that much of the fine granit between Ada and Wood streets would measure on the street. Again he says: "I have never heard you utter one syllable of complaint against all of these outrageous evasions of the contract." This statement every member of the board, J. Frank Lawrence included, and every contractor and engineer knows to be willfully and maliciously false. Ask them! Ask any member of the board if Mr. Lawrence did not accuse me of trying to force upon his ward, the Twelfth (although he lives in the Eleventh and attends conventions as a delegate from the Twelfth), an inferior foundation slag, and if J. Frank did not delay the slag and assist in securing the large stone. Was he John A. Tyrrel's slag missionary then?

I have signed no voucher as Chairman of the Finance Committee which does not bear J. Frank Lawrence's name as Auditor. What kind of an Auditor is that who signs and whines?

His statement that any of the street contractors have at any time been paid within $260 is wholly a fabrication built in midair. He was told that it was incorrect before he made the statement in THE TRIBUNE. Ask the Secretary of the board. If he did not know it why did he sign a voucher for Amberg & Co. on Saturday for over $1,200? Tell the truth, "John Simple." At the request of the board I have tried to push along the work and complete the boulevard, and I ask any man who mistrusts me to watch me (perhaps I might ask prayers), and I have no fear of the results. I have taken considerable abuse, but there is room for more. You cannot build streets with lying letters and resolutions. It takes stone. I try to get them as fast as I can. The selection of a suitable person for collector of the assessment was referred to the Finance Committee, composed of S. H. McCrea, Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. Wilken. The committee were unanimous. I supported their report, for it was right. In attacking my integrity or judgment he assails the committee, including his dear friend Wilcox.

I again assert that the appointment was by the Court, and the designation was made at the suggestion of Mr. Ball, our counsel, that the Court would probably appoint the person named—and the record of the circuit is: "And it is further ordered on motion of the said West Chicago Park Commissioners that James N. Clark be and is hereby appointed," etc. By the record Clark was selected by the board April 6. Amick sent a communication the 14th. He had just been elected West Town Assessor, and the board thought it was not best to change the selection, and to have a collector not specially in the employ of the board. Mr. Lawrence voted for the increase of the Secretary's salary without any reference to this matter.

WILLARD WOODARD.

RAILROADS.

The Western Indiana Belt Line.

The Western Indiana Railroad is pushing its belt-line system through Hyde Park, and a force of several hundred men are making rapid headway. The docks of the company, just south of One-Hundredth street, are progressing satisfactorily, and, when completed, will be 1,800 feet in length. The southern branch of the belt-line system is about fifteen miles in length, and is rapidly nearing Hammond, Ind. It will cross the Calumet River at that point on an iron bridge to cost $25,000. It will again cross the Calumet at Torrence avenue, about a quarter of a mile west of the wagon-bridge, known as Chittenden's bridge. From One-Hundred-and-Twelfth street a branch will extend to Stony Island—the location of the new shops of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—where it will intersect the main line, and will then join the main line at Englewood. The Wabash, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Grand Trunk, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads enter Chicago over the Western Indiana tracks, and the Chicago & Atlantic will do the same when in running order. The tracks of the latter road are laid as far as Hammond.

The Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad.

The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, lately purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and which has gone through foreclosure proceedings, has now been fully reorganized, and will hereafter be known as the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad Company. The newly-elected officers of the company are: W. W. Baldwin, of Burlington, President; T. J. Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Vice-President; and J. W. Smith, Superintendent. The road will be extended without delay to Kansas City, and, when completed, will give the Burlington the shortest and, in many respects, the best line between Chicago and Kansas City. By securing this road, the Burlington has evidently made another good move, as it thereby becomes independent of the Hannibal & St. Joe, which line now forms its direct Kansas City outlet.

Election of Officers of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha stockholders was held at Hudson, Wis., yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was the election of Directors, which resulted as follows: For the term expiring in 1885—P. Sawyer, of Oshkosh; Benjamin Brewster, August Kountze, of New York; A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul. Term ending in 1884—W. D. Washburn, in place of John Comstock, of Hudson, who resigned in May, 1882; Henry T. Welles, in place of G. I. Seney, resigned in May, 1882. The full board now stands as follows: H. H. Porter, R. P. Flower, David Dows, H. R. Bishop, W. D. Washburn, P. Sawyer, Benjamin Brewster, A. Kountze, A. H. Wilder, S. M. Fiske, E. F. Drake, R. R. Cable, Henry T. Welles. The meeting then adjourned. At 2 o'clock yesterday the annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held and the subjoined officers electedr H. H. Porter, President; R. P. Flower and P. Sawyer, Vice-Presidents; R. P. Flower, Treasurer; R. E. Gerion, Assistant Treasurer; C. W. Porter, Secretary; C. W. Hillard, Assistant Secretary; Executive Committee—H. H. Porter, P. Sawyer, B. Brewster, D. Dows, R. P. Flower, E. L. Drake, H. R. Bishop.

Criticism on the Canadian Government's Railway Policy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 4.—The *Globe* says: "The Dominion Government's Pacific Railway and Northwest land policies are bearing their legitimate fruit. Not only will the Northwest Territories be crushed by a huge railway corporation, but all the evils of the Canada Land Company as felt in pioneer Ontario are to be inflicted upon them with intensified force. The Pacific Railway company have sold to a land corporation composed of the Duke of Manchester and other English landed aristocrats the whole of their unallotted lands west of Brandon to the Rocky Mountains. Instead of proprietary farmers with fair-sized farms, it is probably intended that the Northwest shall have titled owners of large estates with small tenant farmers."

A Building Boom in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., June 4.—The surveyors on the Michigan, Indiana & St. Louis Railroad reached this point this evening. An election takes place in various townships in this county for 2 per cent aid Monday and Tuesday. Much interest is manifested as to the result of the election.

Miscellaneous Items.

Commencing today, the Kankakee Line day-express will leave Chicago at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Lafayette at 12:50 p. m., at Indianapolis at 3:20 p. m., and at Cincinnati at 7:15 p. m.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road is burning coke in the locomotives which run the dummy trains to and from Irondale. The experiment promises satisfactory results, as the coke gives no cinders and but little smoke.

Negotiations are now in progress between the officers of the Erie and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroads with a view of leasing the latter road to the former. President Jewett, of the Erie, desires the complete control of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, that he may operate it in connection with the Chicago & Atlantic as a through line between New York and Chicago.

The General Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just issued a highly-elaborate book of 176 pages, giving summer-excursion rates over the Pennsylvania and connecting-lines for the season of 1882. The book, in addition to much valuable information it furnishes, contains a large number of fine illustrations and maps. It will be of great value to excursionists and ticket-agents.

The railroads of Pennsylvania killed 661 persons and injured 1,649 last year, including employés, passengers, and others who got in the way. This is an increase, as compared with 1880, of 123 killed and 234 injured. There was no accident during the year involving an unusual number of deaths and injuries, and the bad record, therefore, seems to be due to a general increase of carelessness on the part of the companies, the companies' servants, and the public. Of course, it is impossible to say in just what proportions the blame ought to be distributed, but the official statistics, just sent to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, are, to say the least, discouraging.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "It is well understood that the talk about the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line building on from Indianapolis to Cincinnati is 'mere bosh,' or, at least, Harry Crawford, who heads the enterprise, so stated to a *Journal* representative recently. It is highly probable, however, that the Air Line people will make some arrangements with the Erie people to run in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Road, through coaches between Cincinnati and Chicago, and what is a little singular is the fact that the line would the the same in length as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road, the Air Line between Chicago and Indianapolis being as much shorter between these points as the Cincinnati, Chicago & Indianapolis is longer between Indianapolis and Cincinnati than the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago."

An exchange says: "The 'Tamarack Swamps,' near Sharpsville, Pa., were supposed to be an innocent sort of a bog until the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company undertook to lay a solid roadbed across them. At first a few thousand cubic yards of earth were dumped upon the surface by the contractor with careless generosity, as much as if to say, 'That will satisfy your appetite, my soft friend.' But when the earth immediately disappeared, and left no trace behind, a coarser diet was substituted. The company purchased from a furnace the accumulated cinders of ten years, and since January about 5,000 carloads of this substantial provender have been dropped into the swamp's voracious maw without visibly decreasing its capacity. Occasionally at night there are evidences of repletion, but in the morning the murky water presents an unruffled face and asks for more. A solid roadbed could be laid close by, entirely avoiding the swamp, but the company has elevated its corporate back and does not intend to be beaten by a miserable tamarack swamp as long as there is a dollar in the treasury."

OBITUARY.

Alvah A. Stone.

The many friends of Mr. Alvah A. Stone will be pained to hear of his death at Cleveland, O., on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness. Mr. Stone was an old resident of Chicago, having come here with a view to permanent settlement about forty years ago. His continuous residence dates, however, from 1862 to 1880.

Mr. Stone was a native of Auburn, Mass. His early manhood was spent there and in Worcester and Bellows Falls, Vt. His efficiency as a business man, uniform courtesy, charming Christian character, and lively interest in public affairs endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Stone leaves a widow and two children—Mr. Joseph A. Stone and Mrs. William Chisholm, now of Cleveland but formerly of this city. The funeral will occur at 2 p. m. Wednesday next from Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, of which the deceased was a consistent and beloved member.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—Alva A. Stone, of Chicago, who was prominently in business there from 1840 to 1860, died yesterday of paralysis at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Chisholm, President of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company. He was in the 65th year of his age.

Mrs. Mahala English, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—Mahala English, mother of the Hon. William H. English, of this city, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. English, in the 85th year of her age. She was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and the daughter of Philip Eastin, an officer in the War of the Revolution. One of her ancestors on the mother's side was the head of the first colony that settled in the valley of Virginia at Winchester. She resided in Scott County, Indiana, over fifty years, but since the death of her husband has lived with her son in this city. She retained all her faculties up to within a few hours of her death.

Lieut. Augustine Hewitt, at San Antonio, Tex.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Lieut. Augustine Hewitt, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, died at San Antonio, Tex., yesterday, after a short illness. Some thirty hours prior to death, and after his case had been pronounced hopeless by the physicians, he was married to Miss Katherine, eldest daughter of Col. Blanton Duncan, to whom he had been engaged some time. Mrs. Hewitt is also very sick and not expected to live. Lieut. Hewitt was only 24 years old, and his parents reside at Bridgeport, Conn.

Samuel Field, a Well-Known Colored Man of Decatur, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 4.—Samuel Field, a well-known colored man, died suddenly while walking along the street last night. It is supposed he was poisoned, and a full investigation will be held this evening.

THE CANAL AS A MEANS OF DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKPORT, Ill., June 3.—In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday appears an article under the heading of "The Canal as a Means of Drainage." The name signed is the same that has frequently appeared on the same subject for the last ten years—first from the City of New York. But from this article it appears that he has been rushing through Lockport and taking notes from the car-window. And now of course he has it. I do not propose to attempt to answer his letter. It would certainly appear foolhardiness for one who has only been engaged constantly for twenty-six years on this work to answer or reply to his wonderful discoveries, made from a car-window, as he was rushing past, perhaps in a sleeping-car, but hoping he will pardon me for correcting him in one statement, I will make the venture. Please note his words: "Now, in behalf of this great people whose health and lives are imperiled, let the sluices be opened whenever the stage of water in the lake will permit. I say permit, for the lake and canal as far as Lockport are always at a level and even." Now here is the stumbling-block this gentleman has been thrashing around for the last ten years, and even being wheeled through Lockport by night or by day, and getting a glimpse through a car-window, has not opened his understanding to the fact that at the lower stage of the lake there is a declivity on the surface of the water in the canal of three feet between Lockport and Bridgeport, and at present there is five feet and a half. I will conclude by stating again what I have often done before, that nothing is nor nothing has been done at either end of the summit level of the canal by the canal management since the deep cut was opened in 1871 to prevent every foot of water from passing from the lake to the river that would pass. There is no lock-gate, sluice-gates, mill-gates, or other devices here at Lockport, or at Bridgeport, or along the line from here to Bridgeport to prevent all the water coming through that will run or come through. Such common men as E. S. Chesbrough and Col. R. B. Mason came here and stepped off the cars, staid all night, examined the situation, made a report to the authorities of the Cities of Chicago, and Joliet, and Ottawa. Said report was published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at the time. Now, if this intelligent gentleman would take the trouble to come to Lockport and step off the train we will do all we can to the end that the scales may fall off his eyes and he be got out of the woods. Respectfully, WM. THOMAS.

M. Blanc and the Nail in the Wall.

London Society.

Among the visitors at Homburg in the year preceding my arrival at the Spa was a certain Count E., whose right to the title borne by him was, according to all accounts, to say the least, contestable; and who, having lost at roulet what little cash he originally possessed, was at an early period of the season without a sou. A scheme occurring to him by which he proposed to replenish his coffers, he repaired one evening to M. Blanc's private abode, and inquired of the servant in attendance at what hour in the morning he could see his master. "Not before 10 o'clock," was the reply; "monsieur is not an early riser." "That will be too late," answered the Count; "I am leaving by the first train, and must see him, as I have news for him which he will be glad to hear. So, as the matter presses," he continued, slipping five louis which he had borrowed for the occasion into the valet's hand, "I shall count upon your showing me into his bedroom when I come."

This being agreed on after some hesitation on the servant's part, the Count withdrew, and as 8 o'clock struck on the following morning was ushered into the luxuriously-furnished chamber where M. Blanc was reposing. Carefully closing the door and bolting it, the Count advanced toward the bed, the occupant of which, aroused by his entrance, started up in surprise, and, recognizing his visitor, asked what he wanted.

"My dear Blanc," said E., composedly seating himself at the foot of the bed, "I want ten thousand francs, and naturally come to you for them."

"But," stammered the other, still half asleep, "you are aware, Count, that I am not at liberty to dispose of our funds without consulting my colleagues. Wait till this evening," and——

"Not a sou," interrupted the intruder; "you have only to open your safe and hand me the money. Will you do it? Yes or no?" "Impossible!" "Very good; then I must take my measures accordingly."

With these words he rose from his seat, drew from his pocket a strong nail and a hammer, and began to drive the former into the wall, as if about to hang up a picture. Blanc stared in utter amazement. "What are you doing?" he gasped, stretching out his hand toward the bell-rope. "Take care," cried E.; "if you touch the bell, as sure as you are lying there, I will strangle you before they have time to break open the door."

Blanc glanced at the tall and powerfully-knit figure before him, and shuddered. "I don't understand," he murmured.

"Don't you?" ironically retorted the Count. "You see this nail? Well, I have a rope in my pocket, and I am going to hang you. Now, will you give me the money? No? very good"; and he went on hammering until the nail was firmly fixed in its place. Then, turning toward his victim, who was sitting upright in the bed, trembling in every limb, he coolly remarked that before proceeding to extremities he would give him one more chance. Blanc, perceiving that matters began to look serious, thought it best to comply with the audacious demand; and, opening the safe, extracted from it a roll of bank-notes, which he handed to the Count, warning him at the same time that if he remained another hour at Homburg it would be at his peril.

"You may be perfectly easy on that score," replied E., who had already pocketed the notes and was on the point of quitting the room. "Now that our little affair is settled, I have nothing to detain me here. Adieu, papa Blanc; when the 9 o'clock train starts I go with it." And so he did.

Somehow or other the story oozed out, and Blanc was terribly chaffed by his colleagues. "I could have reconciled myself to the loss of the money," he said long afterwards; "but I cannot and never shall get over the nail in the wall!"

SENSATION AT BUSHNELL.

Either an Awful Wicked or Terribly Lied-On Man—Frank Nebergall Accused of Murders Rivaling Those of the Bender Family—Digging in Divers and Sundry Places Hunting for Skeletons of the Victims.

Macomb (Ill.) Journal.

Now they do have a sensation at Bushnell, a seven-story one, which pales into insignificance all those which heretofore were supposed to be of full regulation size—a sensation in which a former citizen of that town is accused of all the way from one to three murders of people who sought his house for entertainment.

Frank Nebergall, a well-known character of Bushnell, for several years ran a sort of eating-house, attached to which were some lodging-rooms. He was a man quick to pick quarrels, even with those who had not the least inclination for trouble, and if there were those who suspected him of being guilty of any greater crimes they kept it to themselves, for he was what is commonly known as a "bad man" in a fight, who stood not back on the sort of weapons he used. Last fall or winter he sold out, with the intention of going to Iowa, and went there to look out a location. While there his wife eloped from Bushnell with a young man named Litchendahl, and, it is said, took all her husband's money, some $800. Nebergall was notified. He returned, and the sympathy of the community was in his favor on account of his wife deserting him. He soon went back to Iowa, and it was not long ere word came that he shot a man in a saloon row and was in jail for the same. He was tried and sentenced to sixty or ninety days in jail, and a few days ago his time expired. About ten days ago Mrs. Nebergall and her paramour returned, having run through with their funds. The husband returned some weeks sooner than was expected, and, it is averred, with an avowed determination to kill both his wife and Litchendahl. Then it was that the woman went to the Bushnell authorities and charged her husband with the awful crime of murdering for money more than one lodger at their house. Her charge and confession, if true, clears up a hitherto mystery.

Nelson Johnson, a Dane, kept a small restaurant at Adair. About a year since he closed and locked his door one day and stated that he was going to Bushnell and would be back that night. It was known that he was in possession of some $400. He did not return, and a day or two after, when it was noticed that his establishment remained unopened, the door was forced. It was revealed that he took no clothing, save what he wore. Inquiries traced him to Bushnell, but no clew further. He was a single man, with no relatives in this country, and, as his effects behind were not worth more than the man owed, and as he had $400 with him, it was supposed he had concluded to leave this property to his creditors and had gone back to Denmark. This man Mrs. Nebergall says her husband killed, and gives circumstances as follows: Johnson came to their house for supper. Frank (her husband) told her the man had money and he proposed to get it; that he got Johnson to drinking and playing cards; that about 11 p. m. he induced Johnson to go to the back yard; that after they had been gone awhile Nebergall came running back, looking frightened, and said, "I hit him too hard, he is dead"; that Nebergall told her to put the lights out immediately; that he went out after a comrade, and that the two men took the body away that night and returned before daylight; that it was only a day or two after when she heard of the body of an unknown man being found cut all to pieces by a railroad train on the track down about New Philadelphia, and that she was confident the body was that of Johnson. (The finding of this body and the Coroner's inquest, which was unable to find a single trace of identity, will be remembered by the *Journal* readers.)

The woman is corroborated in her story so far, as it has been learned that Johnson did not go back to Denmark. On the contrary, his relatives have lost all trace of him, as did those who knew him here, and have sent letters of inquiry to persons in this county as to his whereabouts. The woman, we understand, recites that two other persons were murdered by Nebergall (one a woman)—both travelers—but we will not give her account of these, as the story is already horrid enough.

As stated in the outset, Bushnell and vicinity is greatly excited over the matter, and men are digging in various places for traces of the victims. If they should find the skeletons, then the chain of evidence would be very strong, but until other evidence than the story af the woman comes to the surface it is well to not rush to conclusions that Frank Nebergall committed the murders she says he did. While her story seems straightforward and somewhat corroborated, it must be remembered that she ran away from him and is in great fear of his vengeance, and it is not at all impossible that she fabricated it to get her husband locked up and her personal safety thus assured. Let us be cool and withhold passing judgment on the story of an interested party.

Nebergall was arrested on a charge of perjury last Saturday, and is in our county jail at present; but the story of his wife doubtless had much to do with hurrying up his arrest.

HUMOR.

A shoddy mill—A bogus prize-fight.

It is impossible to cheat an Arab in a horse trade; in other words you can't gum Arabic that way.

A State Commissioner of life-insurance said: "'Receivership' but half covers the case. We need a new word, that shall signify both to receive and devour."

The ancient highwayman was stout and brave,
And robbed the lonely traveler of his pelf:
The modern highwayman's a sneaking knave,
Who tries to steal the great highway itself.

"Hi! Hullo! Stop there," shouted Sozzle, as he ran along the sidewalk wildly gesticulating at a loaded Herdic. "That Herdic is full, sir," said a bystander. "Wa' of it," said the old gentleman, sustaining himself with great dignity and a lamp-post; "sho'm I."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Scene—A ward in a Scotch infirmary. Lady visitor: "Are they kind to you here?" Patient (who is recovering from his illness and is very hungry): "Na—I never get bauf ma ful." Lady visitor: "Indeed. Could you eat an egg?" Patient: "Eat an egg! Could a' eat twa? Mem, I could eat the chap that laid them!"

A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest, "Reading, spelling, and definitions." "And what do you get, my little one?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow who was at that time slyly driving a tenpenny nail into the door-panel. "Me? O I gets readin', spellin', and spankins."

The worthy doctor, like so many of his profession, believed firmly that each climacteric period of a man's life is fraught with peculiar danger. They happened to be talking of a man who had just been guillotined. "What age was he, eh?" broke in the doctor. "Thirty-five." "I knew it. I told you so. Every seventh year is a dangerous year."—*From the French.*

We dislike to intimate that it is possible for an editor to lie, but the statement in a Texas paper that a catfish that weighed 170 pounds was caught in the Brazos justifies the apprehension that if the editor is not careful he may unknowingly learn to exaggerate, and then he will drift into politics or the pulpit. It is very difficult for a catfish to weigh 170 pounds. The catfish has no scales.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Porter," said a passenger from Albany on the New York Central Railroad, as he stepped into his sleeping-berth, "call me at Lyons, sure." "All right, sah." Late next morning he called him. "Only twenty minutes from Buffalo, sah." "Why didn't you call me at Lyons?" "Lyons? 'Fore goodness, dat's it! You did say Lions for suah, boss, an' I done tought ober de whole circus, an' I hope to die ef I could ketch onto any animile higher dan Buffalo. I'll remember de cage next time, boss."—*American Railroad Journal.*

Mr. Conkling's Council.

New York Evening Post.

In response to a summons from Mr. Conkling, his friends who urged him to be a candidate for reëlection after his resignation, and to go to Albany for that purpose, have at last come forth. The *Herald* publishes letters from seven of them, which agree in representing their sentiments as to what Conkling should do at the time as unanimous. They agree also in stating that, at a sort of council of war held at Gen. Arthur's house in this city, Gen. Sharpe, who now says that he did not urge Mr. Conkling at all, was particularly fervid in advising that he should stand for a reëlection, and go to Albany to manage his canvass. Whether Gen. Sharpe will try to invalidate the testimony thus accumulating against him, and how he will try to do it, we are very curious to see. The public learn now also who it was that Mr. Conkling advised with when he was engaged in the greatest effort in his life. The meeting of which the letters speak took place in Vice-President Arthur's house. Present were Senator Jones from Nevada, ex-Senator Tom Platt, United States Marshal Lew Payne, Mr. John F. Smythe of Insurance-Department fame, Police Commissioner Steve French, Mr. C. W. Dennison (an old "canalman"), Mr. A. B. Johnson of Utica (Mr. Conkling's faithful committeeman), and Gen. Sharpe. This was the council of statesmen whose advice Mr. Conkling took when he did the foolishest thing ever done by an American politician.

A DAINTY ARTICLE.

The succulent weed, the solace of civilized nations, takes no more attractive form these days than "Boot Jack," a pure, sweet cavendish tobacco from white burley stock, manufactured by D. R. Musselman & Co., of Louisville, Ky. It is made in plugs and is very popular. It has every possible recommendation to the fastidious chewer, including a flavor without rival.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

Affray Between English and Irish Work-Girls.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

Some time ago Mr. Stanway, Government contractor for military clothing, Newcastle-under-Lyme, engaged a number of Limerick girls who had been accustomed to the work, and in consequence much animosity has sprung up between them and the English work-girls. The ill-feeling culminated this week in a series of riots, and on Thursday one of the Irish girls was charged with unlawfully wounding one of the English, but the evidence being contradictory the prisoner was discharged. On Thursday night from 400 to 500 English girls and women waited for the Irish as they left work; but the authorities, fearing serious consequences, told off police to escort the Irish work-people to their lodgings.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

THOMPSON—FILLMORE—At the residence of the bride's parents, 238 South Leavitt-st., June 3, Mr. R. W. Thompson and Miss Lizzie G. Fillmore, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

TIERNEY—June 4, Catherine Tierney, aged 45 years, beloved wife of William Tierney, at her late residence, 16 Rebecca-st.

Funeral Tuesday, June 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., from her late residence to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—On Sunday morning, June 4, Joshua Thomas, aged 75 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 114 Park-av., Tuesday, June 6, at 11 a. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

CARGILL—Funeral of O. F. Cargill from his late residence, 107 Dearborn-av., Monday, June 5, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Lockport (N. Y.) and Detroit papers please copy.

GUGGNEIM—At his residence, 2256 Indiana-av., June 4, M. Guggneim, aged 85 years.

Funeral today at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STONE—At Cleveland, O., June 3, Alvah A. Stone, aged 64 years, father of Joseph A. Stone and Mrs. William Chisholm, formerly of this city.

Funeral will take place at Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

KELL—Anna, daughter of Peter and Christina Kell, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Funeral from 32 Gardner-st. today at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

St. Louis papers please copy.

STONER—June 4, 1882, Burdett Stoner, aged 7 years and 7 months, son of the late F. H. Stoner, drowned in Geneva Lake May 27.

Funeral Monday, June 5, from 187 South Green-st.

PEMBERTON—At South Evanston, Ill., Ben Blanche, daughter of T. W. and Sarah H. Pemberton, aged 6 months and 14 days.

CROUNSE—At Fort Calhoun, Neb., May 22, Mr. Lorenzo Crounse.

HEAVEY—Patrick Heavey, son of Thomas and Mary Heavey, who was killed by cable cars on State street Saturday evening, June 3, 1882.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Twenty-seventh and Butler-sts., Tuesday morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock sharp. Services will be held at All-Saints Church. The remains will then be taken by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

STAPLES—Marian, daughter of Albert M. and Amelia Staples, aged 3 years 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, 581 West Indiana-st., at 10:30 a. m. June 5.

THOMA—Henry F. Thoma, infant child of Charles and Mary Thoma, at 45 Boston-av., aged 11 months and 2 weeks.

HOLSTIEN—Sunday, June 4, of apoplexy, William H. Holstien, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

We have in stock a full line Garden and Horticultural Tools and Implements.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
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Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Comic Pictures. Just the thing for SHOW WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or $1.25 a hundred. I'm a Daddy—life size, each. 100 beautiful cards for the Album, 200 beautiful cards for the Album. Refer you to all Chicago. CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, 120 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Size 13¼x17¾.

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...y for that purpose, have at last come forth. ... Herald publishes letters from seven of them, ...ch agree in representing their sentiments as ...hat Conkling should do at the time as unan-...us. They agree also in stating that, at a sort ...council of war held at Gen. Arthur's house in ...city, Gen. Sharpe, who now says that he did ...urge Mr. Conkling at all, was particularly ...rid in advising that he should stand for a re-...tion, and go to Albany to manage his can-... Whether Gen. Sharpe will try to invalidate ...testimony thus accumulating against him, ...how he will try to do it, we are very curious ...e. The public learn now also who it was ...Mr. Conkling advised with when he was en-...ed in the greatest effort in his life. The ...ting of which the letters speak took place in ...e-President Arthur's house. Present were ...tor Jones from Nevada, ex-Senator Tom ...t, United States Marshal Lew Payne, Mr. ...n F. Smythe of the Insurance-Department fame, ...ce Commissioner Steve French, Mr. C. W. ...nison (an old "canalman"), Mr. A. B. John-...of Utica (Mr. Conkling's faithful committee-...n), and Gen. Sharpe. This was the council of ...esmen whose advice Mr. Conkling took when ...lid the foolishest thing ever done by an ...erican politician.

A DAINTY ARTICLE.

...he succulent weed, the solace of civilized ...ions, takes no more attractive form these ...s than "Boot Jack," a pure, sweet cav-...lish tobacco from white burley stock, ...nufactured by D. R. Musselman & Co., Louisville, Ky. It is made in plugs and is ...y popular. It has every possible recom-...ndation to the fastidious chewer, includ-...a flavor without rival.

MONUMENTAL.

...ohn R. Volk, designer and manufacturer of ...e granite and marble monuments, tablets, ...tuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office ...ner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

...fray Between English and Irish Work-Girls.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

...ome time ago Mr. Stanway, Government con-...ctor for military clothing, Newcastle-under-...me, engaged a number of Limerick girls who ...been accustomed to the work, and in con-...uence much animosity has sprung up be-...een them and the English work-girls. The ...feeling culminated this week in a series of ...ts, and on Thursday one of the Irish girls ...s charged with unlawfully wounding one of ...English, but the evidence being contradic-...y the prisoner was discharged. On Thursday ...ght from 400 to 500 English girls and women ...ited for the Irish as they left work; but the ...thorities, fearing serious consequences, told ...police to escort the Irish work-people to ...eir lodgings.

"Rough on Rats."

...Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-...gs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-...ts.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

THOMPSON—FILLMORE—At the residence of the ...de's parents, 238 South Leavitt-st., June 3, Mr. R. ...Thompson and Miss Lizzie G. Fillmore, both of ...icago.

DEATHS.

TIERNEY—June 4, Catherine Tierney, aged 48 ...ars, beloved wife of William Tierney, at her late ...sidence, 16 Rebecca-st.
...Funeral Tuesday, June 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., from ...r late residence to Jesuit Church, thence by car-...ges to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—On Sunday morning, June 4, Joshua ...homas, aged 75 years.
...Funeral from his late residence, 114 Park-av., Tues-...y, June 6, at 11 a. m. Friends are kindly requested ...t to send flowers.

CARGILL—Funeral of O. F. Cargill from his late ...sidence, 107 Dearborn-av., Monday, June 5, at 1 ...clock p. m.
...Lockport (N. Y.) and Detroit papers please ...py.

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Size 13½x17¾.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER,
No. 93 Dearborn-st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

GOVERNMENT BONDS, COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO CITY, LINCOLN PARK, AND FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,

Which will pay from 4 to 5 per cent interest.

Foreign Exchange for sale and Letters of Credit issued.

INCREASE
YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 Wheat $50 Stocks $100

Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. Try it. Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record, FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $85.71 per share. Address FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.
We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

16 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

THE COURTS.

Divorces.

Alfred Cooper filed a bill Saturday complaining that his wife Jennie deserted him in October, 1878, and asking for a divorce.

Sophia Frey asked for a divorce from Adam Frey on the same account.

Judge Jameson Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Julia Cohn from Sigmar Cohn on the ground of adultery.

Items.

Judge Tuley will have a general call of his chancery docket this morning.

In the case of P. J. Sexton against the City of Chicago to recover a balance of about $53,000 for work done on the new Court-House, Judge Smith Saturday overruled the motion for new trial, and Sexton appealed.

In the case of George Payson against Jacob Haish, Judge Williamson overruled the motion for new trial and entered up judgment on the verdict for $8,000.

There will be a general call of the quasi criminal calendar in Judge Gary's court today. Where both parties are present, the cause will be tried, otherwise the cause or appeal, as the case may be, will be dismissed.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued Saturday to Henry B. Town and George R. Shaw.

United States Courts.

George T. Gambrill & Co. commenced a suit for $5,000 Saturday against A. Judson Boylan.

The National Confectionery Company filed a bill against J. C. Neemes & Co. to restrain the infringement of Lewson E. Chase's improvement in confectionery, patented March 1, 1870.

State Courts.

A creditor's bill, based on a judgment for $359.67, was filed Saturday by Weiller & Ellis against James Couch, to get at his interest in the Tremont House and in the Couch estate. It is charged that his interest is worth at least $50,000, but that he refuses to appropriate any part of it to the payment of complainants' judgment.

Eugenia Leonard, a little 2-year-old girl, commenced a suit by her next friend, Axa Leonard, against Sells Brothers, the circus men, to recover $10,000 damages. She was at a matinée performance at the circus a few days ago and was struck in the face and considerably injured by the wadding fired from the cannon which is used on such occasions, and this suit is to recover damages for such injuries.

Joseph Garrett sued John and Benjamin Samuels for $1,000 damages.

Edward Otto and Frank Boehm began a suit for $1,000 against John J. Hilty.

Probate Court.

In the estate of John Debus, deceased, the will was proven and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to Catharine Debus, on her individual bond of $2,000 approved.

This morning Judge Knickerbocker will consider claims against estates.

County Court.

Joseph B. Quinn filed a petition Saturday for a release under the Insolvent act. He had been arrested at the instance of Catharine Walsh, upon an execution for $287, and is now in custody.

The Call Today.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,672, 714, 4,674, 4,696, 4,718. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 419 to 424, 426, 427, and 428. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 6,212, 4,318, and 6,232. No. 5,972, Munday vs. Hawk, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 210, 211½, 215½, 216 to 236, inclusive, except 218, 224, and 234. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Set cases, term Nos. 4,162, 3,796, 75, 4,958, 4,994, 5,002, 5,080, and 5,491. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—General call of docket and contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 59, 78, 79, 306, and 1,520.

JUDGE GARY—Call of the quasi criminal calendar.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Augusta Clement et al. vs. Amanda Harris, $370.95.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE HAWES—George B. Johnston vs. William H. Low, S. A. Scribner, and H. Ross; verdict, $1,833.33, and motion for new trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The June term of the State Supreme Court will commence its session in this city on Tuesday next. One the second day the Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, will present the resolutions adopted by the State Bar Association at its January meeting in commemoration of the late O. H. Browning, of Quincy, at the time of his death its President, and Justice T. L. Dickey will respond on behalf of the court.

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Slow—They Generally Opened Strong, but Weakened Later.

Meats and June Oats Firm—Regular Wheat Dull and Heavy—Corn Closed Tame.

FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Money, 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½.

Sterling exchange steady at 486½; demand 489½.

Governments were irregular.

Railway bonds were generally weak.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	99¾	4s	120¾
5s	101	Pacific 6s of '95	130
4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	118	Union Pacific pfd	118
Erie seconds	101¾	U. P. land-grant (ofd)	113¾
Lehigh & W	102	U. P. sinking-fund	122
Louisiana consols	67¾	Virginia 6s	32
Missouri 6s	113¾	Virginia consols	61
St. Joe (offered)	110	Virginia deferred	11¼
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	60½
Tennessee 6s	57	Tex. Rio Grande Div	79¾
Tennessee new	57¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	134	Northern Pacific pfd	79
Alton & T. H. (ofd)	35	Northwestern	130
Do preferred	82	Do preferred	143
American	86	New York Central	129¾
B., C. R. & N	69	Ohio Central	14
Canada Southern	48¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32
C., C. & I. C	7½	Do preferred	102
Central Pacific	88¾	Ontario & Western	24¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	Pacific Mail	40¾
Do first preferred	29	Panama	205
Do second preferred	21½	P., D. & E	28
Chicago & Alton	130¾	Pittsburg	136
Do preferred	135	Reading	55¾
C., B. & Q	128¾	Rock Island (offered)	129
C., St. L. & N. O	75	S. L. & S. F	35¾
Cin., San. & Cleve	50	Do preferred (offered)	49
Cleveland & Col	69¾	Do first preferred	85
Delaware & Hudson	105¾	St. Paul	110¾
Delaware, Lac. & W	119¾	Do preferred	119
Denver & Rio Grande	55¾	St. Paul, M. & M	134
Erie	34¾	St. Paul & Omaha	35¾
Do preferred (ofd)	72¾	Do preferred	100¾
Ft. Wayne	135	Texas Pacific	38¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	111
Do preferred (ofd)	79¾	United States	72¾
Harlem (offered)	205	Wabash, St. L. & P	27¼
Houston & Texas	73	Do preferred	50¾
Illinois Central	133¾	Fargo	128¾
L. B. & W	30	Western Union	82
Kansas & Texas (ofd)	28¼	East Tennessee (ofd)	9¾
L. E. & W	27	Do preferred	17
Lake Shore	101¾	Caribou	1¾
Louisville & Nash	67¾	Central Arizona	1¾
L. N. A. & C	58	Excelsior	1¾
M. & C. first pref	10	Homestake	17¾
Do second pref	4¾	Little Pittsburg	1¾
Memphis & Char	51	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	86¾	Quicksilver (offered)	8¼
Missouri Pacific	91¾	Do preferred	50
Mobile & Ohio	2	Silver Cliff	1¾
Morris & Essex	124	Standard	17¾
Nashville & Chat	57	Sutro	1
New Jersey Central	66¾	Robinson	1¾
Norfolk & W	50	South Pacific	10
Northern Pacific	41¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 3—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 9-16; account, 100¾. United States 4½s bonds, 122¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 129¾; Erie, 34¾; do seconds, 98½; Reading, 27¼.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes, 83f.

BERLIN, June 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 4,380,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts. 1882.	Receipts. 1881.	Shipments. 1882.	Shipments. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,739	8,742	6,559	8,747
Wheat, bu	9,082	94,558	3,247	38,289
Corn, bu	235,606	351,169	216,025	332,784
Oats, bu	84,093	189,077	65,044	151,878
Rye, bu	4,060	2,532	2,081	2,840
Barley, bu	4,995	2,864	1,716	2,049
Grass seed, lbs	77,405	82,805	87,027	48,807
Flaxseed, lbs	407,270	401,750	28,550	57,800
Broom-corn, lbs	750	10,000	16,900	22,011
Cured meats, lbs	227,400	217,500	2,160,969	2,564,618
Beef, tcs			3	57
Beef, brls	90		745	357
Pork, brls	335	150	1,909	770
Lard, lbs	29,000	161,300	393,870	1,009,630
Tallow, lbs	30,353	69,695		20,900
Butter, lbs	251,156	245,707	243,785	257,008
Live hogs, No	21,864	29,357	7,619	5,683
Cattle, No	6,841	7,441	3,697	6,087
Sheep, No	534	2,627	99	1,053
Hides, lbs	121,100	241,106	255,620	195,000
Highwines, brls	55			
Wool, lbs	167,085	227,711	222,219	195,744
Potatoes, bu	7,500	2,555	3,167	874
Coal, tons	6,851	12,028	1,511	1,680
Hay, tons	267	312	31	60
Lumber, m	7,804	8,435	3,929	5,503
Shingles, m	4,210	1,110	324	1,304
Salt, brls	2,422	3,973	6,379	3,277

The leading produce markets were slower on Saturday than usual, and unsettled. Corn and oats were stronger early in the day, with a good demand, on country account, but weakened later, owing to news of clearing weather in the West, though oats for this month were relatively strong. The wheat market was dull; there was a moderate amount of trading in the settling up of contracts for spring wheat, and as much as ¼c per bu difference at one time between traders, bidding $1.29 and asking $1.28½ in different places, on July. There was little doing in the new style of trading in wheat, and the market weakened, in sympathy with corn. Provisions were quite dull, with little life in any department, though meats were strong. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at $19.77½@19.80 for July and $19.92½@19.95 for August. Lard closed a shade lower, at $11.42½@11.45 seller July and $11.55@11.57½ for August. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $11.07½@11.10 for July. Wheat closed irregularly lower, at $1.28 for June, $1.28¼@1.28¾ for spring, seller July, $1.11¼@1.11⅜ for regular July, and $1.05¾@1.05⅞ for do August. Corn closed easier, at 71c bid for June and 71¾@71⅞c for July. Oats closed unchanged on the early deliveries and ¼c lower on the later, at 49¾c for June, 36¾c for July, and 35¼c for August. Rye closed 1c lower, at 76c for cash, seller the month, and July. Barley closed unchanged for store lots, with samples weak and dragging. Live hogs were stronger, at $7.30@8.00 for light and $7.30@7.85 for fair packing lots. Cattle were dull and nearly nominal, but Texans were easier.

An exchange thinks Chicago folks are all at sea in the expectation that the new mode of trading will bring wheat here. It says: "Be sober and reasonable, gentlemen. Chicago will never receive more wheat than she did in 1880."

If we receive as much this year as in 1880 we shall be satisfied. The receipts of that year were 23¾ million bu; those of last year less than 15 millions; and those of the current year, thus far, do not even come up to that record by a long way.

The following table shows the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named. The weights are gross:

	Week ending June 1.	Since Nov. 1.	Same time 1880-'81.
Pork, brls	5,970	229,855	182,974
Lard, lbs	2,062,674	135,172,135	187,933,552
Hams, lbs	2,472,623	102,351,895	105,375,749
Sides, lbs	5,307,453	287,582,947	359,139,340
Shoulders, lbs	1,272,803	50,927,979	50,642,137

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ending May 27, 1882, and their distribution:

To—	Pork, brls.	Beef, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
London		352	41,550	104,500	
Liverpool	380	330	166,304	3,370,700	2,115,420
Glasgow	30	233	88,750	414,800	213,028
Bristol	12	60	45,000	44,825	54,000
Hull	100	5		22,905	
Havre			201,750		
Marseilles		30	155,300		
Bordeaux			411,250		
Hamburg	50		745,800		
Bremen	60	110	140,137		
Amsterdam		73	251,281	20,425	
Antwerp		25	138,287	121,478	
German ports			26,035		
Medit. ports			14,950		
Plymouth					30,000
Brazil	10	15	20,836		
Mexico			4,692	2,508	1,049
Cent. America	96	26	144,362	4,685	4,350
S. Am. ports	251	108	319,275	21,910	7,891
Cuba	20	1	469,104	161,480	781
Hayti	332	22	17,800	1,171	288
S. Domingo	5		400		
West Indies	1,880	293	216,095	72,043	20,635
B. N. A. Col	195	114	1,675		1,320
Other coun	11	4	7,750	2,149	672
Total week	3,041	1,741	3,796,113	4,384,718	2,450,036
Prev. week	4,252	2,583	2,705,610	3,586,530	1,476,503

Also, 761,383 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 21, 1881, to May 27, 1882:

	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	Decrease.
Pork, brls	33,892,400	40,028,200	6,135,800
Bacon, lbs	272,575,530	478,275,252	205,699,722
Lard, lbs	156,248,136	224,919,718	68,671,582
Total	462,716,066	743,223,170	280,507,114

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending May 27 included the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	72,051	369,260	240,943
Continent	8,256	468,210	
South and Cen. America	19,542	200	8
West Indies	13,307		74
British Colonies	7,253		8,000
Other countries	98		
Total	120,501	837,670	255,024

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	60,097	567,334	128,192
Boston	45,223		68,727
Portland			
Montreal	8,498	49,766	58,097
Philadelphia		15,500	
Baltimore	9,387	205,093	
New Orleans	336		8
Total	120,501	837,670	255,024
Previous week	125,825	474,200	226,457
Two weeks ago	99,416	282,588	349,426
Corresponding week 1881	116,966	2,476,420	2,530,809

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says:

The prospects for the cereal crops in Europe are quite generally favorable. In Algeria, the first week in May rain was wanted to mature the cereal crops. Egypt is expected to have a fair wheat crop. Hungary and Roumania have welcomed fine, warm rains, which greatly benefited their crops. Spain is a buyer of Indian wheat off coast of the United Kingdom. The Spanish Government has abrogated the duties on cereals for the remainder of the year 1882. The cereal crops in France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium have good promise, and an early harvest now seems probable.

The wheat from British India's new crop has commenced arriving at Bombay, but the quality is not quite satisfactory. The yield is expected to be smaller than in 1881.

Italy expects to have a good wheat crop, which, at the latest postal reports, was in ear over the great northern plains. Rain had been plentiful, with a warm temperature favorable for the rapid growth of crops.

The cereal crop prospects in England are very favorable.

Fairbank's circular, dated May 31, gives the stocks of lard at prominent points in the United States for that date, compared with those of the year previous, as follows.

	May 31, 1882.	May 31, 1881.
New York, contract	20,101	25,000
New York, other kinds	6,108	13,193
Chicago, estimated contract	139,497	46,000
Chicago, other kinds	8,081	9,000
Louisville	4,340	1,505
Boston	3,700	3,200
Baltimore	2,750	4,000
Indianapolis	3,000	319
Cedar Rapids	3,405	1,728
St. Louis	5,000	9,000
Milwaukee	3,000	5,008
Total in the country	240,716	132,668

The total stock of lard in Europe and estimated quantity afloat is given at 94,500 brls on May 31, against 139,950 brls at the same time last year.

The same authority in its review of the hog outlook gives the result of inquiries in thirteen Western and Southern States, and deducts therefrom the conclusion that farmers are having good success with their spring pigs, and are generally sending them off to market as soon as ready.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow, and irregular within narrow limits. The British telegrams quoted lard 3d higher and meats 6d higher, while the local hog market was stronger. These facts caused product to advance though there was little outside demand, but the market fell back later when grain weakened. Meats were really strong, the demand exceeding the offerings, but the inquiry was almost wholly speculative. Pork was in fair request and lard was tame. The packing of this city since the close of February is reported as 810,000 hogs, against 825,000 head to same date last year, and 1,146,000 to do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl, but declined 17½c, and closed 2½c lower than on Friday afternoon, at $19.77½@19.80 seller July and $19.65 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 3,000 brls seller June at $19.67½@19.75; 24,000 brls seller July at $19.72½@19.90; 16,250 brls seller August at $19.90@20.05; 4,000 brls seller September at $20.05@20.15; and 1,500 brls seller the year at $17.95@17.97½. Total, 48,750 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
June	$19.65	$19.67½@19.75	$19.65
July	19.77½	19.72½@19.90	19.77½
August	19.97½	19.90 @20.05	19.92½
September	20.12½	20.05 @20.15	20.07½

LARD—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, but closed about the same as on Friday afternoon, at $11.42½@11.45 seller July and $11.35 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 2,500 tcs seller June at $11.35@11.40; 11,000 tcs seller July at $11.42½@11.50; 9,750 tcs seller August at $11.55@11.62½; 3,750 tcs seller September at $11.67½@11.75; and 500 tcs seller the year at $11.30. Total, 27,500 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
June	11.35	$11.35 @11.40	11.35
July	11.42½	11.42½@11.50	11.42½
August	11.57½	11.55 @11.62½	11.55
September	11.67½	11.67½@11.75	11.67½

MEATS—Advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, but closed only 2½c higher than on Friday. Sales were reported of 425 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 10¾c; 3,100,000 lbs short ribs at $11.10 spot, $11.10@11.12½ seller July, $11.22½@11.30 seller August, $11.22½@11.25 seller September, $11.15@11.20 seller October, and $9.92½ seller the year. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$11.10	$8.50	$11.15	$11.40
Do, boxed	11.35	8.75	11.40	11.65
July, loose	11.10	8.55	11.15	11.45
August, loose	11.17½	8.55	11.25	11.55

Short ribs closed at $11.07½@11.10 seller July and $11.15@11.17½ seller August. Long clears were quoted at $11.00 loose and $11.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 11¾@12½c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12¼@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 12@12½c for short ribs, 12¾@12½c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again dull, though with a little more doing than the previous day, and the market was quoted steady by holders. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters partly at $6.75; 525 brls springs, partly at $7.00; 800 sacks low grades and 200 brls rye flour, both on private terms. Total equal to 1,450 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low-grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.00@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in larger supply than was wanted, and the market again ruled lower. Sales were reported of 16 cars bran at $12.50@15.25, 5 cars middlings at $17.00@22.50, 1 car feed at $20.60, and 1 car coarse corn meal at $27.50 on track, all per ton.

WHEAT—Was generally dull and irregular, but ranged higher. The market for spring advanced about 1c and closed a shade below the latest prices of Friday. London was 6d per quarter lower on California and red winter, but quoted unchanged on spring, while our receipts were again small and the weather bad. A fair volume of business was done in the settling up of old contracts; and some parties were so anxious to finish up their deals, both ways, that there were sometimes sellers for July at ⅛c below buyers, both in settlement. No new trading in spring wheat was noticed; we have heretofore stated that the majority of commission houses are advising their customers not to send new orders, and refusing to fill orders so sent. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.27¼, with round lots at $1.28, and No. 3 at $1.11@1.13. Spot sales were reported of 12 cars No. 2 at $1.27½; 7 cars No. 3 (Keith's) at $1.11; and 7 cars by sample at 95c@$1.18. Total about 11,000 bu. Seller July opened at $1.29, sold at $1.28, improved to $1.29½, fell off to $1.28¼, reacted to $1.29, and closed at $1.28¼ asked. Seller June ranged ¾@1¼c below July, with very little trading, and August was 16¾c below July. The following table gives the range of the day on the principal deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.27½	$ 1.27¼	$1.27½
Seller June	1.28¼	1.27½@1.28	1.28
Seller July	1.28¾	1.28 @1.29½	1.28¼
Seller August	1.12¼	1.11¾@1.12¼	1.11¼

NEW STYLE WHEAT—Was slow and unsettled, tending downwards. The foreign advices noted a decline, and the weather was not generally supposed to be bad for wheat, though some operators said there will be more straw than grain under present conditions. The seaboard markets were disposed to weakness, and that tended to keep Eastern buying orders away. Seller July opened at $1.13¾, sold at $1.14, declined to $1.11¾, reacted to $1.12½, and fell back to $1.11½ at the close. August ranged 6@6¾c below July. Seller September ranged 8@9½c below July, and the year sold at $1.02½@1.03¼. The following shows the range of the day on the leading deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Seller July	$1.13¾	$1.11½@1.14	$1.11¼
Seller August	1.07¾	1.05½@1.07¾	1.05¾
Seller September	1.04¾	1.03½@1.04¾	1.03¾

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 4 cars by sample at $1.05@1.16.

CORN—Was less active, and irregularly higher. The market advanced nearly 1c per bu, fell back to first principles, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Friday. London reported a decline of 6d per quarter on cargoes to arrive, but our receipts were smaller, and the weather favored fears for the next crop. There were a good few country orders to buy, indicating that the people in the rural districts are becoming alarmed at the prospect, and the filling of these advanced prices, but the longs were rather free sellers; one line of 650,000 bu being closed out by a holder who has decided on a trip to Europe, and some others followed his example. The reason for selling was supposed to be reports of clearing weather out West, though some said it was clearing off for cold. There was a good shipping demand, which took about all the offerings of other grades than No. 2, while the latter was rather tame late in the day. Car-lots closed at 71¾c bid, with 72c asked for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 10,000 bu and 117 cars high mixed at 71¾@71¾c; 10 cars new do at 70¾@71c; 52,000 bu and 91 cars No. 2 at 71¼@71¾c, the inside for short receipts; 17 cars new mixed at 70@70¾c; 69 cars rejected at 68¼@70c; 28 cars by sample at 68@77½c on track; and 71 cars do at 70@78c free on board. Total about 270,000 bu. Seller July opened at 72¾c bid, sold at 72¾c, and declined to 71¾c at the close. Seller June ranged ⅜c below July. August ⅛c above July, and September about the same. Seller October was quiet at 70¼@71¾c, November at 64¼@65¾c, and the year was in better demand at 56¼@56¾c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	71¾	71¼@71¾	71¾
Seller June	71¼	71 @72¼	71
Seller July	71¾	71¾@72¾	71¾
Seller August	71¾	71¾@73	71¾
Seller September	71¾	71¾@73	71¾

OATS—Were active, firm, and higher early in the day, prices ruling ¼@½c higher than the latest figures of Friday. Subsequently the market weakened, cash and June holding firm at the closing price of the day previous, with seller August ¼c lower and the year about ¼c higher. There was a fair demand for cash at 50c, but holders were disinclined to meet such offers. The little cash trading was at 50c, seller the month ranging at 49¾@49½c, closing at the outside figure. Seller July sold at 43⅜@44¼c, closing at 43¾c. August ranged at 35¾@36⅜c, closing at 35¾c. September sold from 44@44¼c, closing at the inside price. For October 34¾c bid, and seller the year ranged at 33¾@34¼c, closing at 34¼c. Samples were active and higher. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 50c for No. 2 in store; 34 cars by sample at 47¼@50c for rejected mixed; 50@54c for rejected white; 51@51½c for No. 2; and 53@56c for No. 2 white on track; 55 cars at 48¼@50½c for rejected mixed; 50@53¼c for rejected white; 50¼@52c for No. 2; and 54@55½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 70,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Friday and the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	50	50	50
Seller June	49¾	49¾@49¾	49¾
Seller July	43¾	43¾@44¼	43¾
Seller August	35¾	35¾@36¼	35¾
Seller the year	34¼	33¾@34¼	34¼

RYE—Was inactive, No. 2 in store selling at 76c, with seller the month and July nominally at the same figure. August was quotable at 73@74c. Cash sales were made of 3 cars at 76c for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at 75@76½c for No. 2 on track. Total equal to about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull with nothing done in store-lots, and samples, except the better grades, dragging. Cash sales were made of 9 cars by sample at 70@72½c for No. 4, 83@84c for No. 3, and 95c for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at 75@78c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 3,500 bu.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were firm, with an upward tendency, the offerings being light in both instances. Millet sold at $1.30 for prime seed, and Hungarian at the close was held at $1.25. Clover and timothy were in fair demand, with light offerings, and unchanged in price. Flaxseed was steady at $1.37. Sales were made of 23 bags clover-seed at $4.25@4.75; 116 bags timothy-seed at $2.17@2.25; 120 bags Hungarian at $1.10@1.20; 30 bags millet at $1.17@1.30; 1 car and 117 bags buckwheat-seed at 90c@1.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and firm at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common to good and $3.65@3.75 for choice.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and unchanged:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	19	Gunnies, double	24 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—In this market there were no changes. Supplies are now coming forward freely, and with a good local and shipping demand dealers are kept busy. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	22@24	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	18@20	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	17@19	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	14@16	Grease	7@ 8

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is quiet, owing to the lack of the most important material, common brick. New brick on contract are quotable at $8.00@8.50, according to place of delivery, and old at $11.00@11.50. Other articles unchanged:

Common brick, per 1,000	$12.00@12.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime in bulk, per brl, delivered	
Do in brls	65@ 1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	
Do in brls	1.00
Milwaukee cement in sacks	
Do in brls	1.00@ 1.50
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	
White sand, per brl	1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.75@ 1.85
New York stucco	2.00

CHEESE—Exporters and the Eastern trade were liberal buyers, and there was also a fair local demand. Prices, however, remain weak, under increasing supplies. Sales were effected at the following range:

Full cream, new	11 @11¾
Part skim, Cheddar choice, new	8 @ 8¾
Part skim, flat, choice, new	7¾@ 8
Part skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—Was again quoted dull and weak. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, egg	$ 6.75	Piedmont	$ 5.75
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.00@6.25	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.75	Minonk	4.00

EGGS—Were steady at 11c per doz.

FISH—Were active on interior account, and there was also a good city demand. Prices were firm as given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	5.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½ brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Fat family	5.25 @ 5.50
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	25 @ 30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was fairly active and the market was again quoted firm for all descriptions. Generally speaking, stocks are light and there are no signs of weakness anywhere. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7¼@ 7½
Prunes, Bohemian	6 @ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, London layers	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, Valencia	12¼@ 12¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.90
Zante currants	6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	14 @ 15
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12¼@ 15½
Apples, sliced	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¾@ 8
Apples, Southern	5¾@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5 @ 5¾
Raspberries	34 @ 35
Blackberries	13 @ 13½
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 21
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6½
Pecans	12¾@ 16

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9 @ 11
Red Tennessee	6 @ 7¼

GREASE—A light trade is reported at the quotations given below:

City white	8¼
City brown	5¼@ 5¾
City yellow	5¾@ 6¼
Country white "A"	7¾
Country white "B"	7
Country yellow	5¾@ 6¼
Country brown	4¼@ 4¾

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were scarce and high, selling at $6.00@7.00 per case. Cherries were held at $2.00@4.50 per case, according to quality. Green apples sold at 75c@$1.00 per box, and peaches at $1.00@1.25. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$4.00@ 5.00
Oranges, Messina, per box	8.00@ 9.00
Strawberries, per case	6.00@ 7.00
Blackberries, per case	3.00@ 4.50
Cherries, per case	2.00@ 4.50
Peaches, per box	1.00@ 1.25

GROCERIES—Trade was reported slack, the continued wet weather hurting business. Prices remained steady all around except for sugars, which were strong, with rather an advancing tendency. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@ 8¾
Louisiana	7¼@ 8
Rangoon	6 @ 6¼
Patna	6¾@ 7

COFFEE.

Java	19 @22½
Java, choice Mandaling	26¼@27½
Maracaibo	12¼@14¾
Mexican, prime to choice	12¼@13¾
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12¼
Rio, fancy	13 @13¾
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12¾
Rio, fair to good	10¾@11¼
Rio, common	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10½
Granulated, standard	10
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9¾@ 9¾
A No. 2	9¼@ 9½
Extra C	8¾@ 9
No. 1	8¾
Yellow	7¾@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	48 @53
Sugar	45 @55
Blackstrap	31 @32
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	38½@39
Pepper	18¾@19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—With a good supply the market was steady at quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.50@13.00
Mixed	10.50@11.50
Upland prairie	12.00@12.50
No. 1 prairie	7.50@ 8.50

HIDES—Continue slow for all kinds except light green, which are in light receipt. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7¾@ 8
Green-cured, heavy	7 @ 7¼
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skips are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Are in good demand and firm, stocks being small. We quote:

Pacific coast	28@30
New York choice	30@32
New York prime	22@26
Wisconsin prime	18@22
1880	8@10
Old olds	6@12

LEAD—The market is quiet and steady at $4.50 per 100 lbs in car-lots and $4.75 in smaller quantities.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An advance is noted in sheet iron and galvanized iron, and market wire is also marked up 10 per cent. Nails are firm at $3.75. Pig tin has declined 3c per lb. We quote:

Tin plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.57
Tin plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28 @ 30
Bar-tin	25 @ 27
Solder	13 @ 16
Bar-lead	7
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper bottoms, per lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, cut to size	3¼
Sheet-zinc, per lb	4.60
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.80
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12¼@ 13¼
American planished iron, "B"	9¼
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	16 @ 20

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates and $3.50 by car-lots.

OILS—Were quiet, owing to the bad weather. No change in prices was noted, the market averaging steady. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	60
Carbon, 175 test	12½	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9½	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	13¾	Neatsfoot, extra	80
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., W. W	11¼	Bank	45
Carbon, Wis., P. W	9¼	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich., W. W	11¼	Turpentine	49
Carbon, Mich., P. W	11	Miners'	60@63
Lard, current make	90	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 1	70	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	13
Lard, No. 2	60	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	21
Linseed, raw	57		

POTATOES—Good old are becoming scarce, and are held firmly at $1.60@1.75 per bu by the car-lot. Mixed old sell at $1.35@1.40 per bu. New are more plenty, and quotable at $6.00@6.50 in a jobbing way.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.30

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8¾c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted 1c higher on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—Stocks were moving slowly at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@21
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	23@26
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,513	23,747	2,127
Tuesday	4,451	18,445	2,486
Wednesday	6,846	22,141	3,426
Thursday	4,485	28,369	706
Friday	6,793	21,864	524
Saturday	1,300	12,000	
Total	32,288	136,566	9,319
Same week in 1881	30,338	141,180	9,154
Same week in 1880	18,348	104,804	4,101
Same week in 1879	22,200	124,951	6,176
Week ending May 27	30,020	137,657	8,065
Shipments—			
Monday	2,111	5,892	101
Tuesday	3,144	5,344	281
Wednesday	2,235	9,894	1,767
Thursday	3,411	8,724	
Friday	3,646	7,610	99
Total	14,547	37,464	2,249

The *North British Agriculturist* has the following:

We observe it reported that Messrs. Bell & Sons, of Glasgow, the original and principal importers of dead meat from America, have abandoned the trade. The reason given for this important step is the all-sufficient one that at current prices for beef in New York and in this country it did not pay to import dead meat. The average price for some time back realized here for "sides" of American beef has been under 6d per lb. Keeping in view the prices on the other side of the water, the meat has latterly been sent to Britain at a loss. That state of matters might continue for some time, but could not in the very nature of things go on long. The Messrs. Bell, to whom the bulk of the American beef was consigned, have thus for the present at least suspended dead-meat importations.

CATTLE—Shipping cattle have averaged materially higher than for the previous week. There was a break early of ¼@⅜c under the heavy arrivals of Monday, but the market speedily recovered, and after Wednesday the highest prices of the year were current. Although the aggregate receipts were the largest for many weeks, and exceptionally large for the season, there was only a small number of fat cattle, the arrivals consisting for the most part of half fattened lots, lean grassers, and Texans. Of what would ordinarily be classed as extra there were none. There were a number of sales of choice steers at $8.75@9.00, and in one instance $9.35 was paid, but there was comparatively little stock good enough to command prices above $8.50, while the bulk of the sales to the Eastern trade were at $1.50@8.25, common to fair droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs going at those figures. The market here appears to have been uninfluenced by the ups and downs of the Eastern market. Prices here, for instance, declined on Monday ¼@⅜c in the face of an advance in New York of ¾@1c; then later there was an advance of ¼@⅜c, despite a very bad break in prices at the East. Fat corn-fed cattle must continue scarce and high, but of ordinary to good grass cattle there is likely to be a very full supply and lower prices must prevail. The total shipments for the week reached about 15,000 head. This number was composed in great part of a class of stock which ordinarily the Eastern trade would not look at, but the scarcity of good grades made a resort to the poorer sort a necessity. Choice cattle are $3.00 per 100 lbs higher than a year ago.

Native butchers' stuff has been in larger supply, and a material shrinkage in values has taken place. The in grass cattle are now coming in freely, and with a big run of Texans also to contend with sellers were obliged to submit to a rapid decline, the market dropping off fully $1.00 during the week. Prices are now but little higher than a year ago, and it looks as though the bottom was not yet reached. Sales were mostly at $3.75@4.75 for cows, at $3.50@5.50 for bulls, and at $5.00@5.75 for poor to good steers. Veals have been scarce at $4.00@8.00 per 100 lbs. Milch cows have remained about steady, with sales at $30.00@60.00 per head, according to quality. Stockers met with a better demand than for some time previous, the decline of about $1.00 per 100 lbs having attracted the attention of country buyers. From $3.75@5.00 was paid for poor to good thrifty lots.

Texas grass cattle comprised not far from one-half of the entire week's receipts. The effect upon prices of the exceptionally heavy supplies was disastrous to owners. Canners combined to break the market, and in the absence of competition prices dropped off from day to day until Friday, when an aggregate decline of $1.00@1.50 was apparent. It was an excessively slow trade all the week, and Saturday found an accumulation of several thousand head, for which there was only a light demand even at the marked reduction. Sales were at an extreme range of $3.25@5.50, though most of the trading was at $3.75@4.75. Sellers predict diminished receipts and better prices for the ensuing week.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 9.15@ 9.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	8.75@ 9.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	8.00@ 8.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	7.00@ 7.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@ 6.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@ 5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@ 3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@ 8.00
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 300 lbs and over; 1c for less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The market was steady early. Monday's and Tuesday's receipts being taken at substantially the closing prices of the previous week. On Wednesday the market weakened 5@10c, and during the following day there was a more pronounced decline, the drop for the two days amounting to 15@25c. There was a partial recovery later, and closing quotations were but little different from those of the previous Saturday. The supply of good hogs was not in excess of the demand, but there was a surplus of low grades. The latter are not wanted either by packers or shippers, and not a few of that sort were carried over from day to day, and many remained in the sale-pens at the close.

Saturday's market was moderately active, with good hogs firm and low grades neglected and weak. Sales were at $6.25@7.25 for skips and culls, at $7.15@8.00 for poor to choice light, and at $7.15@8.40 for inferior to choice heavy. On June 4, 1881, light hogs sold at $5.40@5.75, and light weights at $5.40@6.00.

SHEEP—The market has been dull all the week, with prices unsettled and declining. The receipts have been moderate, but they consisted for the most part of a class of stock too poor for shippers' use, and sellers were therefore obliged to look chiefly to the local trade for an outlet. Texas and Western sheep comprised the larger part of the supply, which sold principally at $3.75@4.50. We quote poor to choice at $1.50@5.00. Some inferior lots were closed out at $2.75@3.25. Lambs are in demand at $1.75@2.50 per head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 800. Although there was a fair supply in pens, the quality was poor and demand light, hence little done; no good cattle offered; poor grass Texans, of which the bulk of supply, $3.50@4.50; good native steers very scarce and strong; would bring high prices, but low grades not wanted and can only be disposed of at mean prices; same may be said of grassers.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 300; scarce; only local trade at previous prices.

HOGS—Steady; scarce; pigs and light Yorkers $7.00@7.25; heavy Yorkers, $7.50@7.65; packing, $7.60@7.90; butchers' to fancy, $8.00@8.30; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,800.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; total for the week thus far, 10,000; same time last week, 7,000; consigned through, 350 cars; market dull, unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; total for the week thus far, 17,000; same time last week, 14,000; consigned through, 14 cars. Demand good; common to fair sheep, $4.25@5.00; good to choice, $5.25@5.50; clips, $5.75. All sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; total for the week thus far, 22,000; same time last week, 37,000; consigned through, 149 cars. Market quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,160; shipments, 800; steady and unchanged; well-fattened natives strong; would bring full prices if here; grass Texans slow; $3.00@4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none; active and firm; $7.70@8.00; generally $7.70@7.90.

SHEEP—No receipts or shipments; market nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—HOGS—Steady, with fair demand; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 154; common light and bacon grade, $7.75@7.90; heavy packing, $7.90@8.25.

CATTLE—Scarce and firm; receipts, 180; shipments, 120.

SHEEP—Weak; $3.00@5.00; receipts, 830; shipments, 852.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $6.25@8.00; packing and butchers', $7.50@8.30. Receipts, 805; shipments, 815.

LUMBER.

About a dozen vessels were at the cargo market yesterday. Trade was fairly active at quotations. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.70@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.85
Lath	2.35

Prices at the yards are generally firm, as follows, green lumber being $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	45.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	39.00
A siding	27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 10@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	13@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.00
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	80.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the daily report issued by the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for June 2:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	475,400,000	236,377,000
1881	334,900,000	150,343,000
Increase	140,500,000	86,034,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	739,355,000	395,255,000
1881	508,316,000	207,520,000
Increase	231,039,000	187,735,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, June 2: "In the Northern markets there seems to be a letting up in the demand, which is difficult now to account for. Shipments from Dubuque, St. Paul, Stillwater, and Minneapolis have dropped off, but the dearth of stocks makes this a matter of indifference to a majority of the trade. The log market continues active on the St. Croix and Black Rivers, with logs and lumber going at about the same price. There are now but few logs for sale on the waters of the Mississippi. The mills are all being worked to their full day capacity, and more lumber will be turned out in June on the river than ever before. Many of the drives on the Wisconsin streams are hung up, but we think the crop will be got out before it is needed at the mills. Special advices from Saginaw to us assert that they are confident of being able to maintain prices throughout the season for all kinds of lumber. No break has occurred yet in cargo market. Low freight on the lake tends to keep up figures. Great apprehensions are now felt owing to the restless and turbulent spirit manifested by the laborers throughout the great manufacturing districts of the North. Thousands are now on a strike, and multitudes threatening. This unhappy condition tends to demoralize all trade and upset prices everywhere, and may most seriously interfere with the lumber trade even in the West, where we are comparatively free from strikes and their influences.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 57s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 57s.

CORN—Mixed old firmer at 6s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@12s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 9d@10s 2d; white, 9s 8d@9s 11d; spring, 9s@10s; club, 9s 10d@10s 3d. Corn—6s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. Lard, 57s 9d.

LONDON, June 3.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¼d.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 6 9-16@6 13-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,800.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 13s. Bacon—Long clear, 56s; short do, 49s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Wheat steady; corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady at the decline; red winter declined 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected; California declined 6d. Corn dull and neglected; American mixed declined 6d. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent moderate. Pork, 88s 6d. Lard 3d higher, at 57s 9d. Bacon—Long clear 6d higher, at 56s; short clear 6d higher, at 59s. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 58s. Beef is 6d higher, at 135s.

LONDON, June 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn firmer. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average No. 2 spring, 49s 6d; fair average red winter, 51s; fair average California, 49s. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 49s 6d; nearly due, 49s; fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 48s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet; firm; 12 1-16@12 5-16c; futures barely steady; June, 12.04c; July, 12.13c; August, 12.21c; September, 11.91c; October, 11.50c; November, 11.35c; December, 11.35c; January, 11.50c; February, 11.63c; March, 11.75c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; superfine State, Western, $3.90@4.60; common to good extra, $4.75@5.70; good to choice, $5.80@9.25; white wheat extra, $7.35@9.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@8.50; St. Louis, $5.00@9.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ¼@⅜c better, lost most of the advance, closing steady; receipts, 119,000 bu; exports, 75,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.33; ungraded spring, $1.17½@1.31¼; ungraded red, $1.30@1.45¼; No. 4 do, $1.27; No. 3 do, $1.37½@1.38; steamer No. 3 do, $1.15@1.30; No. 2 red, $1.43 in store, $1.44 free on board, $1.44¼@1.45 afloat, $1.46 certificates; No. 1 red, $1.47; ungraded white, $1.25@1.40; No. 1 white (sales 9,500 bu), at $1.38@1.40¼; No. 2 red, June (sales 252,000 bu), at $1.43½@1.43¾, closing at $1.46¼; July (sales 608,000 bu), at $1.28½@1.28¾, closing at $1.28½; August (sales 312,000 bu), at $1.20½@1.21½, closing at $1.21; September (sales 176,000 bu), at $1.20½@1.21¼, closing at $1.20¾. Corn opened ½@1c higher, firm, weakened, lost ¼@½c advance, closing steady; receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; ungraded, 77@82c; No. 3, 80c; No. 2, 81@82c; No. 2 white, 92c; No. 2 June, 79¾@80¼c, closing at 80c; July, 80¼@81½c, closing at 80¾c; August, 80¾@81¾c, closing at 81c; September, 81@82c, closing at 81¾c. Oats less active; receipts, 14,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; mixed Western, 55@62c; white do, 62@66c.

HAY—Quiet and steady at 65@70c.

HOPS—In fair demand and firm; yearlings, 18@25c; Eastern, 22@30c; New York State, 25@33c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and fairly active; fair to good refining quoted at 7 5-16@7½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice in good demand and firm; Patna, 6@6¾c; Rangoon, 5⅜@5¾c, duty paid.

PETROLEUM—Strong and higher; United, 59c; crude, 6¼@7c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 8¾c.

RESIN—Weak at $2.22½@2.27½.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm; 23c.

LEATHER—Steady, with good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; domestic fleece, 32@46c; pulled, 18@42c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef in fair demand and firm. Cut meats dull and nominal; long clear middles, 11¾c. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.55@11.67½.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 10@23c.

CHEESE—Unsettled and lower at 7@10½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 18¾c. Pig-iron quiet and firm; Scotch, $23.00@26.00; American, $22.00@26.00; Russia sheathing, 11¾@11¾c. Nails—Cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $5.00@6.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota steady; Western and Pennsylvania extras, $4.50@4.62½; Minnesota extras, $6.75@7.62½; Ohio, new patent process, $7.50; Indiana, $6.00@7.00; winter patents, $7.50@7.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@7.75; Minnesota patent process, choice, $8.85@8.87½. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Michigan, grain depot, $1.35; No. 2 red, June, $1.40½@1.40¾; July, $1.24¼@1.24¾; August, $1.19¼@1.19¾; September, $1.19¼@1.19¾. Corn in good demand; options ¾@1¼c higher; sail yellow, grain depot, 85½@86c; sail mixed, on track, 84½@85c; do, grain depot, 84@84½c; steamer, grain depot, 84¼c; No. 3, do, 83@84¼c; sail mixed, June, 81@81¾c; July, 80¾@81¼c; August, 81@81¾c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 white, 61½@62c; No. 3 do, 60½c; mixed, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; choice steady.

EGGS—Scarce and firm.

CHEESE—Quiet; steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 7¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.17.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 1,000.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.38@1.38½; June, $1.37¾@1.38¼; July, $1.22¾@1.22¾; August, $1.18@1.18¾; September, $1.18 bid. Corn—Western opened higher; closed dull and easy; mixed, spot, 81¼@82¾c June, 81¼c bid; July, 81¾@81¾c. Oats lower; Western white, 63@65c; mixed, 58@60c; Pennsylvania, 58@61c. Rye dull at 80@85c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; firm.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 15@18c; creamery, 20@24c.

EGGS—Firm; 23c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 8¼@9¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.20@1.21.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,762 brls; wheat, 12,532 bu; corn, 11,178 bu; oats, 5,407 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 370 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 145,749 bu; corn, 134,900 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a little better, but declined; active trading in June and July; No. 2 red, $1.28@1.29 cash, $1.21⅜ June, $1.08¾ July, $1.05 August, $1.04 the year; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 4 do, $1.11. Corn higher; 74@75c cash, 73¾c June, 73¾c July, 72¼c August, 70c September, 67¼c October, 60¼c the year. Oats higher and slow; 56¾c cash, 50¾c June, 39¾c July, 34c August, 33c year. Rye dull; 73c asked. Barley slow; 80c@$1.10.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $20.00 bid cash; $17.75 bid June. Dry salt meats strong; shoulders, $8.65; short ribs, $11.30; short clear, $11.75. Bacon higher; shoulders, $9.25; short ribs, $12.20; short clear, $12.55. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed, 94c; white mixed, 97½c; white higher, at $1.02½.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; $4.70.

HAY—Unsettled; ordinary, $21.00@22.00; prime, $25.00@26.00; choice, $29.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $20.75 asked. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 9@9¼c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 9¾@9¾c; clear rib and long clear, 12¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10¾c. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to fully, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 8¼@8¾c; yellow clarified, 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair do, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice dull, weak, and lower; Louisiana, 5@7¾c.

BRAN—Quiet; quoted at $1.20@1.25.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; spring extras, $4.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.31; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.31¾; August, $1.16¾; September, $1.09; year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn quiet and easier; No. 2, 71¼c; rejected, 69¼c. Oats firm and higher; white, 54@54¾c; No. 2, 49¾c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 76½c; No. 2, 73c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 85c; June, 85c; No. 3 do, extra, nominally 80c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $19.65 cash and June; $19.80 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.30 cash and June; $11.45 July.

HOGS—Quiet and steady at $7.30@7.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 28,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 3,600 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 3.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $5.75@6.00; fancy, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.34 spot; $1.12¼ July; $1.06¾ bid August. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 77c spot; 77½c bid June; 78c July; 78¾c bid August; 77¾c bid September; 76½c bid October; 61c bid year. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 54½@55c. Rye steady, with good demand; 80c. Barley scarce and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $20.00. Lard stronger; $11.40 asked. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.20 asked. Bacon firm; shoulders, $9.25; clear ribs, $12.12½; clear, $13.00.

WHISKY—Irregular; highwines, $1.15; combination sales of finished goods, 925 brls on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—FLOUR—Sales small.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and demand moderate. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 64@65c; No. 3 do, 62@63c; No. 2 mixed, 61@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and unchanged. Beef steady; extra mess, $15.00@16.00; extra plate, $19.50@20.50.

BUTTER—Quiet; creameries, 22@26c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand.

EGGS—Fair demand; firm at 19@19½c.

HIDES—Firm; 17@18c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls, 350 sacks; corn, 9,500 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 40,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu; weaker; No. 2 red, $1.14 cash, 91c bid July; No. 3 do, 97c cash, 86¾c July. Corn—Receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 76@76½c cash; 73¼c bid July. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 50c bid.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, $1.37½; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.13¼; August, $1.10¾; September, $1.09¾; year, $1.09. Corn inactive; high mixed 76c; No. 2 June, 74c; July, 74¼c; year, 59c bid, 59¼c asked. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, 53¼c; September, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—PROVISIONS—Steady, with fair demand. Mess pork, $20.25. Bulk shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.35; clear sides, $11.85. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 12¼c; clear, 12¾c. Hams and lard nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Firm; stocks light. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.28. Corn—No. 2 white, 85c; No. 2 mixed, 77½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 55c.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 72¾@72¾c; mixed, 72@72¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 52¾@53¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 75c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,350 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 12,300 bu; rye, 240; barley, 3,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 9,100 bu; oats, 11,375 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 600.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.30¾ bid; June $1.28¾; July, $1.22¾; August, $1.09¾ bid, $1.09¾ asked; September, $1.08¾ bid; October, $1.09¼; the year, $1.09 asked; No. 2 red, $1.37½; No. 2 white, $1.27 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.31@1.31½. Corn firm; 73¼@74½c. Oats dull; white, 53@54c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 3.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn lower; rejected, 84½c; yellow, 86c.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates irregular; opened at 57¼c; closed at 57¾c; highest, 61c; lowest, 56¾c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 3.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 56¾c; highest, 60¾c; lowest, 56¼c; closed at 59¾c; shipments, 52,602; charters, 91,587; runs, 84,900.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 3.—PETROLEUM—The market cannot be said to have recovered from the depression caused by the heavy strikes in Warren County, though it was sustained remarkably today considering the discouraging reports from the new field, the Murphy and Cadwallader wells being set down as good for 1,500 brl, with prospects of other similar strikes per day each; opened at 56¼c; highest, 60¼c; lowest, 56¼c; closing at 58c; sales, 2,661,000 brls; no shipments or charters reported.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Buyers not making vigorous inquiry, but when approached by sellers are not so indifferent to future wants as a little while since. While some requirements for the future in the way of bleached cottons have been anticipated, there is no general interest being extended, but a better feeling is manifested respecting future business, and the inclination to begin the anticipation of autumn stock is growing stronger and only requires initiative action; Glasgow royal dress styles reduced to 9c; demand and movement in accordance with the previous reports, the former confined to requirements and the latter very largely comprising deliveries in execution of orders.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 88; shipments, 1,171; stock, 25,287; sales, 500; middling, 11¾c.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11¾c; sales, 60; receipts, 330; shipments, 600; stock, 13,900.

GALVESTON, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; low do, 11¾c; good ordinary, 11c; net receipts, 29; sales, 75; stock, 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; low do, 11¾c; good ordinary, 11¼c; net receipts, 88; gross, 88; exports, Great Britain, 4,500; sales, 1,850; stock, 83,590.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

...gor N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.
G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia, and indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Sold Everywhere.

PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot 286 Greenwich St.

THE FIRE-BUGS.

An Earnest Remonstrance Against the Pending Ordinances

For Practically Repealing the Stringency of the Fire Ordinance.

Will the Council Heed the History of Past Conflagrations?

The following remonstrance against the passage of the pending ordinances, rendering null and void the beneficent provisions of the law against the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits, will be presented to the Council this evening:

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago: The undersigned, a joint committee of fire underwriters and citizens, appointed by the several boards and by the Citizens' Association of Chicago, beg leave to call your attention to two several proposed amendments to our city fire ordinance now before your honorable body, the first of which is as follows:

"That Sec. 1,099 of the ordinances of the City of Chicago be and the same is hereby amended as follows: After the words 'proper foundation of masonry' there shall be added the following: 'Provided, however, that one-story frame cottages may have their main sill raised nine feet above the ground for the purpose of constructing a wooden basement underneath said basement to be inclosed with a brick veneering not less than four inches in thickness.'"

The second of which is as follows:

"*Be it ordained, etc.:* SECTION 1. That any person desiring to build a frame dwelling-house of one and one-half stories in hight upon a lot of twenty-five feet or less in width within the city limits may do so upon complying with the terms of this ordinance and all ordinances now in force and not in conflict herewith.

"SEC. 2. The Superintendent of Buildings may issue a permit for the houses provided for in Sec. 1 of this ordinance upon the party desiring to build the same filing with such Superintendent the consent in writing of the majority of the property-owners upon the same side of the street in the block where it is proposed to build such house and paying the fees for the issuing of such permit, providing no such dwelling-house shall be attached to any other, but a passage-way shall be left between such building and those on either side of the same of two feet in width."

These measures, we believe, are fraught with elements most dangerous to the safety of the millions of money now invested in buildings, merchandise, machinery, and other property upon which the welfare and prosperity of this city depends.

It is in the judgment of this committee practically equivalent to a general license to erect frame buildings wherever the possessors of lots may choose to erect them. It breaks down the safeguards which were purchased at the cost of the most extensive conflagration on record, supplemented by the ruinous fire of July, 1874.

It menaces the city by exposure to loss of property and loss of credit in a manner which is not tolerated by any other large city in the Union. It ought not to be forgotten that many millions of investments made in the city have been made in the confidence that the fire ordinance would be maintained in all its integrity, and that an act of so bad faith as that now contemplated would destroy the confidence of investors in the safety of their investments, and would be followed by a withdrawal of those investments as soon as they could be called in.

This is specially to be considered in reference to those vast sums of money loaned by life-insurance companies to property-holders with which to build and beautify the city since the great fire. Those companies have not only kept themselves advised as to our fire ordinance and its attempted manipulations, but have held fire policies on the buildings as collateral security to their loans. The withdrawal of this capital would be followed by depreciation in values, which would be a most serious loss to the citizens.

It is only one year since similar measures were before your honorable body, at which time we presented an appeal and protest which were signed by some 1,600 of the largest property-holders in the city, a copy of which we now subjoin, and beg your earnest consideration to its facts and arguments, which have been rendered more emphatic by the experience of another year, in which frame buildings have been the connecting links to spread conflagrations, while they have furnished fuel to feed the hundreds of fires which have brought ruin and desolation to hundreds of families.

It might have been supposed that so soon after the recent conflagration in our neighboring City of Racine, when we were called upon to send a part of our fire department to help subdue its flames, and when so recently we were called upon to aid the homeless sufferers in the great Michigan fires, our citizens would have entertained a wholesome dread of frame buildings in close proximity. The facts thus transpiring so near to us, besides the numerous towns and villages laid waste during the last few years, ought to serve as a guarantee against the introduction of such incendiary ordinances, but we are painfully reminded of how soon men forget the lesson of the past.

The records of the year-book of 1881 show that there was lost by fire in the year 1880 in these United States an amount of property valued at the appalling sum of $32,118,000, on which there was no insurance whatever, over and above the $42,525,000 covered by insurance, the great bulk of which was attributable to the contiguity of frame buildings.

And yet, large as these figures are, the losses of 1881 amounted to more than 17 per cent in excess of those of 1880.

We repeat the inquiry: Are age and experience to gather nothing from the past?

Can no lesson be so burnt into the soul as to be kept in lasting remembrance?

Shall we who have been well nigh ruined by the desolation produced by frame buildings be compelled to see the fair fabric of our city's prosperity blasted by the cupidity of speculators in lots and the yielding of our Aldermen to their seductions?

The passage of ordinances like those now proposed to your honorable body would be a grave mistake and prove disastrous in its consequences.

It would be considered by investors as a breach of faith. It would augment the price of insurance.

It would be a standing menace to property and property-owners.

It would impair the credit of the city.

It would inaugurate a withdrawal of capital.

It would depreciate the value of improvements already made.

It would threaten the little homes of thousands of poor and worthy people who, from their scanty savings, have been able to render themselves independent of landlords, but who, in the event of another conflagration, would be left homeless and unable to rebuild under the advance in prices of labor and material superinduced by such a catastrophe. Against all this and against any act whatever which will impair or weaken the present law we solemnly protest. We believe such an act in face of all the facts and experience of the past would be little less than a crime.

We also beg leave to urge upon the attention of your honorable body the duty of inquiring into infringements of the ordinance as it now stands. We do not know all the cases, but we annex a schedule of some of those which have been reported to us, and we pray your honorable body to insist that the law be obeyed. Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS GOODMAN,
CHARLES W. DREW,
THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM,
H. J. STRAIGHT,
MURRY NELSON,
J. C. AMBLER,
Committee.

APPEAL AND PROTEST.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago: The undersigned, a committee of fire underwriters, beg leave most respectfully to invite your attention as guardians of the public safety to the fire ordinances of the city and to such suggestions as in their opinion the exigencies of the times require.

In the month of June, 1875, when the lessons taught by the great fire of October, 1871, and the second great fire of July, 1874, were fresh in the memory of every one, you wisely adopted an ordinance creating the Department of Buildings, and also an ordinance entitled "An ordinance pertaining to the inspection, construction, alteration, repairing, and removal of buildings, the storage of combustibles, and other regulations pertaining to the prevention of fires and the preservation of life and property in the City of Chicago."

By the first of these ordinances you created an executive department for the survey and inspection of buildings, and having charge of the enforcing of ordinances then existing and such others as should be enacted. You provided for suitable officers and indicated their duties.

By the second you forbade the repair of such frame buildings as should be damaged by fire or decay to the amount of 50 per cent. You defined when a building should be considered a nuisance, provided for its abatement, and provided suitable rules in regard to elevator buildings. You prohibited the erection of wood buildings exceeding twelve feet in hight at the peak or highest point thereof, and limited their dimensions. You provided that depositories of ashes should be of brick or other incombustible materials.

You regulated the construction of walls, store fronts, stoops, steps, balconies, verandas, porches, bay-windows, towers, observatories, dormer-windows, and all other appendages to buildings within the corporate limits. You made such rules in regard to the hight of buildings and thickness of walls as intelligent business-men having in view the public safety saw was required. You made the fire limits co-extensive with the city limits. You declared certain sections of the old ordinance still in force, notably those sections which related to the storage and use of the products of petroleum and other combustibles; and gave such powers to the officers of the Fire Department as should enable them to act efficiently in the public service. Then, and not till then, could property-holders breathe freely; a confidence was inspired to which they had before been strangers; and new hopes for the future took the place of painful apprehension.

The insurance interests of the city hailed these measures with unqualified approval. Capital, which before had regarded with suspicion everything pertaining to Chicago, looked with more favor, and the holders of millions of dollars began to regard this city as a safer place for investment than it had ever before been.

The insurance capital, which, in 1874, amounted to $39,758,841, was soon reinforced, till, in 1879, it reached $51,642,700, the last $12,000,000 being introduced purely because of the growing confidence in our city. The underwriters of the city, with a view of contributing to the same end, viz.: the public safety, so adjusted their rates of premium and their rules for computing it, as to make it to the interest of the property-holders to build with special reference to safety from fire. The hight of buildings, their depth and width, the kind of roof, the gutters and cornices, the thickness of walls, the hight of parapets, the chimneys, skylights, well holes, shutters, communications, heating, and occupation were all considered when establishing a rate; and so dangerous were wooden signboards on the tops of houses believed to be that they added an extra charge of 50 cents per $100 in every case where they existed.

They carefully surveyed every building, noted their hight, materials, thickness of walls, and other particulars, so as to execute these plans with unerring accuracy. They established two efficient fire patrols, equipped and maintained them at an expense of some $30,000 per annum, which has been paid for at the expense of the insurance agents and their companies. As the result of these measures the new part of the city has been rebuilt with much greater care and safety than it otherwise would have been. Not a wooden sign has been left on top of any building, wooden cornices have been substantially banished, and the rates of insurance premium have been reduced in exact proportion as these precautions have been employed. Under these measures Chicago has prospered to a degree quite in advance of all precedent. We hazard nothing in saying millions of dollars are invested in Chicago enterprises today which would not have been trusted here but for the confidence inspired by the measures we have described.

It has, however, been matter of regret that in the observance of these important ordinances there has been a perceptible letting down—a growing disregard both of their spirit and letter.

Buildings have been erected, perhaps under permits not intended for just such as exist; perhaps with the promise of incasing in brick, but not so incased. Their magnitude excites alarm. The twelve-foot rule has not been strictly adhered to; additional wooden stories have been erected on the tops of wooden buildings previously too high for safety. Numerous cases exist in all quarters of the city which are believed to be in violation of ordinance. And when those who desire to erect cheap houses see what they regard as an infringement, and that infringement permitted to go unrebuked, they naturally regard the ordinance as oppressive to them, and thus respect for law ceases.

The law forbids lumber to be piled on streets or sidewalks, and requires all streets to be kept open their full width, so that in case of accident engines and hose-carts may have free access; and yet it is painfully true that some lumber-dealers so obstruct the streets as that in some localities engines could not reach the spot.

Employés of lumbermen are in such cases led to feel that the capitalist who has means enough to keep up a lumber-yard has also means enough to treat the law as a dead letter.

Owners of planing-mills permit enormous piles of shavings and sawdust to accumulate in quantities fearful to contemplate.

In all such cases the public safety is fearfully menaced; and unless those having in charge the enforcement of the fire ordinance are more vigilant we may at any time be involved in losses which can only be estimated by millions.

The undersigned have also been informed that amendments to the fire ordinance are before your honorable body which propose to permit the erection of small wooden houses where they do not exist—viz.: on the vacant lots now open, thus establishing a contiguity between those now existing and destroying the most important provision on which we now rely for public safety. A few months ago the Chicago *Evening Journal* reported there were ninety-four lumber-yards in the city containing 467,966,545 feet of lumber and timber, 173,753,000 pieces of shingles, 48,755,681 pieces of lath, 2,193,317 feet of pickets, and 67,006 pieces of cedar posts. We have figured it up, and find that there was enough lumber to make a covered pathway 4 feet wide, 1 inch thick, and 22,157 miles long, and shingle it over with pine shingles. There is probably as much as that in our yards today. The effect of the permission to erect frame houses of any size, however small, would be to speedily fill up the vacant ground between that vast amount of kindling wood and the business portions of the city.

The undersigned, on behalf of the underwriters of the city, solemnly protest against any amendment to the ordinance which shall permit any such result, or in any respect weaken its efficiency. As the representatives of more than 50 millions of capital pledged for the protection of property, we protest against the erection of any more frame buildings of any size or description in the city limits. We protest, not because the insurance interest has any more to fear than other capital. In truth it has less, because it is abundantly able to take care of itself. It is within our province to decline any risk which does not meet with our approval, or, if taken, to cancel at pleasure. We can advance rates so as to be commensurate with the risk, or we can withdraw when we think safety requires. But we protest because the nature of our business leads us to consider the nature of the hazard of introducing more frame buildings; and because we more readily appreciate the importance of this subject in its relation to the public welfare than other men, and, therefore, as good citizens, we are bound to give the alarm. We protest against the introduction of frame buildings because we are citizens and property-holders, who have made Chicago our home and the home of our children. We protest against any amendment which shall relax the vigor of the ordinance, because unnecessary and against public policy. And we do further protest against the leasing of street ends for lumber-yards or any other purposes where they abut against the river.

It was the contiguity of frame buildings which created the great Chicago fire of October, 1871.

It was the contiguity of frame buildings which created the great Chicago fire of July, 1874.

It was the presence of vast quantities of softwood lumber, which, on Nov. 9, 1872, burned 748 buildings in the City of Boston, and which involved a loss of $100,000,000.

It was the same cause which, on May 30, 1873, in the same city, destroying sixty more buildings, involving a further loss of $1,250,000.

It was the contiguity of frame buildings which, on Aug. 2, 1873, destroyed 366 buildings in Portland, Ore., and involved a loss of $1,500,000.

It was the same cause which, on April 28, 1875, destroyed the business portion of Oshkosh, and rendered homeless 3,000 people, besides involving a loss of $2,500,000.

It was the same cause which, on May 10, 1875, destroyed 400 houses and public buildings in Osceola, Pa., rendered homeless 1,200, and cost $2,000,000.

It was the same cause which, on Oct. 26, 1875, destroyed the entire business portion of Virginia City, Nev., and cost $7,500,000.

It was the same cause which, on May 30, 1876, destroyed 600 buildings in Quebec, and which last week came well nigh destroying it again.

It was the same cause which, on Sept. 3, 1876, destroyed 600 houses in St. Hyacinth, Canada, costing $2,000,000.

It was the same cause which, on June 8, 1877, destroyed the business portion of Galveston, Tex.

It was the contiguity of frame buildings which, on June 20, 1877, destroyed 3,021 buildings in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and destroyed thirty human lives.

It was the same cause which, on Sept. 26, 1879, burned down Deadwood, Dakota.

It was the same cause which, every year, has destroyed millions of property, ruined families, and carried desolation and want to thousands of homes, the cases we have cited being only samples.

Nor is this cause and effect confined to our own country. Six times within ten years has Constantinople, in Turkey, been visited, destroying 1,560 houses, valued at $15,270,000.

Yeddo, in Japan, has twice suffered severely from the same cause. On April 22, 1872, when 30,000 people were rendered homeless; and on November 29, 1876, when 5,000 houses and sixty-eight streets were burned over and fifty-six lives destroyed.

Shall we learn nothing from all this? Shall we, who have stood on hot streets, shielding our faces from the almost suffocating breath of smoldering ruins, while we vainly sought to recognize our own homes and places of business; shall we forget that all that ruin was caused by the contiguity of frame buildings? Are age and experience to gather nothing from the past? Even before the foundations are laid of the monument intended to commemorate the fire of 1871, are we to forget its lessons? The history of frame houses in large cities is a history of lamentation and weeping and great mourning. It is written in the blood of unnumbered victims. It points to calcined bones and ghastly remains. It tells of courts of bankruptcy, of blasted hopes, of ruined fortunes, of broken hearts, of desolate families, of sorrow and of grief.

THE SKOODOOWOBSKOOK.

O maid with the hair that is yellow,
'Tis time that your home you forsook;
Come over and live with a fellow
By the beautiful Skoodoowobskook.

And there, where the grasses the brooks kiss,
In the prettiest kind of a nook—
Where the swift-running Skoodoowobskooksis
Pours into the Skoodoowobskook—

Our lives, like their streams, shall commingle—
For Heaven no further we'll look:
Then come—it's wrong to live single—
O come to the Skoodoowobskook!

In this lovely terrestrial Eden
I'll teach you to fish with a hook;
The fishes are plenty, O maiden,
In the crystalline Skoodoowobskook!

Our food shall be trout from the waters,
Which you to your sweet taste shall cook.
Come, fairest of Uncle Sam's daughters,
To the banks of the Skoodoowobskook.
—*New York Sun.*

Woman's Sphere Among the Piutes.

Reno (Nev.) Gazette.

A squaw can pack more than the average mule. This morning on the plaza a stout buck was loading up a squaw for a tramp. He piled a lot of blankets and baskets upon her back and started her. On one side she towed a clumsy Newfoundland dog that wasn't broke to lead well, and it pulled back. On the other side she had a fat boy 5 or 6 years old. The dog wouldn't come along and the boy wouldn't go without it. The buck solved the problem at once by pitching the dog into one basket and the boy into another to balance things, and the caravan started with the big buck in the rear, sweating under the weight of a linen duster, smoking a cigaret, and not a bit concerned whether his darling wife was staggering under half a ton or only 300 pounds.

MILITIA MATTERS.

General Annual Muster.

The following general order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Springfield May 31 last:

The inspection and muster of the Illinois National Guard, for the distribution of the military fund, as required by Sec. 1, Art. X, Military Code, will be made during the month of June, 1882.

Commanding officers of regiments will cause duplicate copies of the muster-roll to be made out for field, staff, and band. One to be retained and one for the Mustering Officer, to be forwarded to these headquarters. Company commanders will make out duplicate copies for companies. One to be retained and one to be given to the Mustering Officer for transmission to these headquarters. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. I. H. ELLIOTT, Adjutant-General.

At present there is no commander of the First Brigade, and no Inspector. The inspection is ordered to be made during the month of June; therefore it is quite probable that one of two things will be done: Either a new commander will be appointed, who will immediately appoint his Assistant Inspector-General and start him upon his work immediately, or another officer will be detailed to perform the duties. In case the latter alternative is adopted, no one is so well fitted to perform the work as Maj. Vance, the Inspector of the Second Brigade, who has been over the ground recently, and would know how to act. But he has his own brigade to inspect, and the time is much too short to get over the territory of one command, to say nothing of two. Until further orders have been issued, it is uncertain as to what will be done about the inspection of the First Brigade.

The New First Regiment.

In the last two years of the War new regiments were organized for 100 days, one year, and "during the War." These all had new outfits, and looked so neat and original that the dusty old "vets" who had been there from the commencement got into the habit of calling them "fresh fish" in contempt. This term grated harshly on the ears of the young recruits, and it was with great difficulty that they could be persuaded to give truthful information regarding the number of their new command; but they would persistently evade all questions. When marched through or near the camps of a post the seedy old campaigners would array themselves along the line, greatly interested in hearing whether they were to be relieved, and would ask, "What regiment is that?" The reply was always the same: "The same old regiment, only it has got new clothes." This will shortly be the condition of the First Regiment. For several weeks private meetings of the Board of Officers have been held at the armory, and, after due deliberation, the result decided upon is the thorough overhauling of all the uniforms and equipments of the command. The coats, pants, epaulets, white belts, etc., are about going into the hands of the cleaners and repairers, and several new additions are to be made to the uniforms. The heads of all the members have just been measured, and last Saturday night an order was sent to the East by the Quartermaster for nearly 500 new white Zulu-cloth summer helmets and a corresponding number of knapsacks and blankets. The latter are to be red, and will be rolled upon the knapsack in approved regulation style. In addition to this the regimental band is to be fitted out in a gorgeous manner with red French tunic coats, elaborately trimmed with gold braid, blue pants, and white helmets. The drum corps will have white coats, blue pants, and white helmets. The effect of the command in the new uniform will be startling. First will come the band, with the red coats; next the drum corps, with white coats; then the veteran corps, with whatever uniform the members choose to adopt, followed by the regiment proper, with gray coats and pants, white helmets, and red blankets strapped upon black knapsacks with white leather belts. When this metamorphosis takes place no doubt the time-honored question will be repeated, "What regiment is that?" and the answer will very properly come, "The same old regiment, with new clothes." After seven or eight years' wear it is evident that the old uniforms need some repairs.

The Second's Lieutenant-Colonel.

Further particulars concerning the election fiasco at the armory of the Second Regiment a week ago Saturday night were obtained at regimental headquarters last week. According to this statement, an order was issued by the Adjutant-General calling an election for Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hennessey, resigned. Col. Thompson presided. He had a candidate of his own in the person of Capt. F. B. Davis, late commander of Company C, First Regiment, who was informally supported by the officers of the old Sixth, while the officers of the old Second favored the promotion of Maj. Doyle to the position. The Chair ruled that officers having their commissions only should be allowed to vote. Several officers of the old Second, who had been elected but had not yet received their commissions, and their colleagues all protested against this ruling, on the ground that a precedent to the contrary had been formed by Adjutant-General Elliott himself on the night of the election of Col. Thompson as commander of the consolidation. Col. Thompson adhered to his ruling, and would not allow an appeal from his decision. Then it was moved that the election be postponed, which motion was entertained by the Chair, who first called for an informal ballot of the officers, which resulted in a small majority in favor of Capt. Davis. The election was thus postponed to the call of the commanding officer. To the charge that the commissions of the newly-elected officers—Capt. Eagle and his two Lieutenants—were delayed at regimental headquarters until after the election, Col. Thompson replied that such was not the case. He claimed that the envelope containing the commissions was postmarked at Springfield at 2 p. m. Saturday; that no train came to Chicago until midnight, and the papers did not reach regimental headquarters until 10 a. m. Monday morning, when they were immediately dispatched to the officers claiming them. Col. Thompson also claims that he wrote to the Adjutant-General asking him to hurry up the commissions, in order to have them there in time, etc. In regard to the ruling of Col. Thompson that none but officers having commissions should be allowed to vote, the decision was manifestly a proper one under ordinary circumstances, for an officer is not an officer until he has been commissioned. Election certificates are sometimes sent to general headquarters, where the Adjutant-General, for certain reasons, refuses to grant commissions and the candidates never become officers, and should certainly never be allowed franchises or privileges of any kind as such. In the case of the election of commander of the consolidated regiment, no doubt the Adjutant-General thought he saw an emergency in which he was compelled to make a ruling of his own. The Colonel might have been magnanimous enough to have followed the precedent made by the Adjutant-General, but it was proper for him to refuse to do so if he felt so disposed. It is quite evident that the breach between the two organizations can never be closed by proceedings of this kind, and steps should be promptly taken by somebody in authority to straighten matters out. In the first place, under the circumstances, it would have been highly proper for the Adjutant-General to have appointed a disinterested outsider as presiding officer over the election who would have understood the situation and dealt fairly by all parties interested. That Col. Thompson meant to do this there is no question, but, occupying the office he did, he was placed in a very delicate position, the more especially so as he avowedly had a candidate of his own to bring out. Of course another order will have to be issued by the Adjutant-General for the election, and it is to be hoped that there will be no bungling next time. It is earnestly hoped by all that harmony may be restored in this command, and if it is necessary to sacrifice one, two, or half a dozen officers to bring it about, it should be done.

The State University Battalion.

A competitive drill between the companies of the State University Cadet Battalion took place at Champaign last Thursday afternoon, which resulted in awarding the first place to Company A, Capt. C. D. Hudgens, the same company which took first place last year. The prize was a handsome silk banner, presented by the ladies of the university. After the drill between the companies, Maj. W. T. Wood, U. S. A., gave an exhibition drill of the battalion, which fully sustained its reputation as a finely-drilled organization. The judges of the drill were Maj. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., of Carbondale; Capt. E. Winter, of Battery A, Danville; and Capt. Mahan, of the Champaign Militia Company.

Small Shot.

The Second Regiment Drum Corps bids fair to become one of the most efficient in the city.

Sergeant Oscar Goes, Company E, First Regiment, has at his own request been reduced to the ranks.

Corporal Jacob C. Turner, Company A, First Regiment, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request.

Lance-Corporal Christopher C. Crabb, Company I, First Regiment, has been appointed Corporal, vice Fife, reduced.

Corporal William H. Prior, Company B, First Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant, vice Hendersheets, reduced.

Lance-Corporal Peter W. Nelson, Company I, First Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant, vice Gardiner, reduced.

First-Lieut. C. H. Boyer, of Company B, Second Regiment, was elected Captain of Company C, same regiment, last Monday night.

The Board of Officers held a highly-important meeting last Saturday evening, and consequently the usual wing drill was omitted.

Mr. Charles P. Tittsworth has recently been appointed Commissary-Sergeant of the First Regiment, vice Lovejoy, discharged. Sergt. Tittsworth inaugurated his new position with a two-weeks' siege on a jury in a railroad case, but he says he never will do it again so long as he is a soldier.

Dr. Charles Adams, of the South Side, has been recommended for appointment as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment by Col. Fitz-Simons.

The companies of the First Regiment have been ordered to make monthly returns of clothing, commencing July 1, instead of quarterly returns, as heretofore.

The First Regiment expects to have a street-parade and reunion in commemoration of its organization under the code early in July, at which time the command will appear in a new and attractive outfit.

The Recruiting Board of the First Regiment has been abolished by the commanding officer. Hereafter all recruits will be mustered into service by an officer specially detailed for that purpose on each Monday and Saturday evening.

Troops A and D, of the First Cavalry, drilled upon the streets last Monday night, and the pleasant toots of the bugler corps of that command were also heard in the stillness. In fact, last 'Monday' appeared to be a field night all around.

Company I, First Regiment, Capt. Purington, has obtained permission from Col. Fitz-Simons to suspend company drills during this month, on account of drilling in the St. Bernard Commandery, to which lodge nearly the entire company belongs.

Company D, Second Regiment, Capt. Maher, drilled with four sets of fours, single rank, on Market street last Monday night, and about twenty-five members of the Second's drum corps practiced in the moonlight at the corner of Randolph street.

During the month of June the wing drills of the First Regiment will be suspended, and battalion drills will take their place in the armory, commencing next Saturday night. A circular containing full information upon this subject will be issued tonight.

W. L. Lindsay was elected Captain of Company G, First Regiment, last week, vice A. D. Smith, resigned. Capt. Lindsay, it will be remembered, was formerly commander of this company, and made a good record as such. His brother officers all welcome him back.

The following drill report of the First Regiment for the week ending June 3 shows the following percentages of attendance: Company A, 60; Company B, 71.5; Company C, 77.3; Company D, 72.7; Company E, 66.7; Company F, 78.4; Company G, 95.5; Company H, 62.8; Company I, 61.5; Company K, 73.3.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment is nearly organized, and the committee having the matter in charge, it is understood, has about agreed upon the requirements of applicants. Applications in writing or in person should be made to the committee at the armory Monday night of each week.

THE TRIBUNE was in error in stating last Monday that no company of the Illinois National Guard had made arrangements to attend the military tournament at Indianapolis. One section of Battery D has entered for the artillery prizes, and will drill under command of Lieut. Athey. The boys may be beaten, but it will take a good section to do it.

The Second Regiment paraded on Decoration-Day under command of Col. Thompson. The turnout was not large, owing to the lack of interest displayed by the members of the old Second, but still a good showing was made and the reputation of the new Second was established. The other militia organizations of the city did not enthuse particularly on this occasion.

The following officers compose the staff of Col. Thompson, Second Regiment: F. A. Emmons, Major and Surgeon; D. B. Linsted, Captain and Adjutant; John L. Whelan, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice; E. W. Andrews, Captain and Assistant-Surgeon; Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, Captain and Chaplain; F. H. Gardner, First-Lieutenant and Quartermaster. It is reported that the last-mentioned officer has tendered his resignation.

Henry Kerber and Frederick H. Avers have filed petitions in the courts for mechanics' liens against Edgar P. Tobey, the commander of Battery D, by which it is sought to seize the new armory building on the Lake Front. There is still about $10,000 short on the building, and Maj. Foley is making every endeavor to raise the money and clear off the indebtedness. The claims on the mechanics' liens are for $891.68 and $2,763, respectively.

In drilling his company before such an audience as witnessed the performance last Monday night at the armory, the First-Lieutenant of Company A, of the Second Regiment, should carefully inspect his tactics and acquaint himself with the propriety of commands before giving them. For instance, he repeatedly gave the command, "Forward, double time, march," his company being at a halt and order arms. At the command "march," the men brought their pieces to a carry, then right-shoulder, and moved off in double time. Such an order is contrary to tactics, and a thing heretofore unheard of among military men.

The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and several line officers of the First Regiment went to Geneva Lake last week to see what arrangements could be made for an encampment of the command. The delegation was most hospitably received by the authorities of this charming summer-resort, and, upon returning, a report was made to the Board of Officers last Saturday evening recommending the adoption of this site for an encampment in the third week of July. The report was adopted by the board. The encampment will commence on the 15th and end on the 22d of July. The ground selected is at Kaye's Park, 600 by 600 feet on the shores of the lake, with a beautiful beach. Rowboats will be provided in abundance for the free use of the members of the regiment, and a steamer will ply between the camp and the city for the accommodation of the visitors and soldiers. The regiment will go into camp with a new band, new uniforms, helmets, knapsacks, blankets, and full equipments. The encampment will take place nearly a month earlier than usual this year, but the members have sufficient notice, so that they can arrange their vacations and time accordingly, and it is thought there will be a very large turnout of the command.

Here is something that will revive the hopes of the troops of the National Guard: A member of the Sunday-school union at Lake Bluff conceived the idea that it would be a capital thing to amuse the children of that calm retreat with an entertainment at once chaste and gorgeous on the Fourth of July. After finding out what means he had at his command, he decided that all the military commands of Northern Illinois should be allowed to have a "shake" at a prize-drill for the benefit of the Sunday-school, and he accordingly set out for Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to communicate his plans and secure the addresses of the company commanders. At Gen. Sheridan's quarters he was informed that that institution was kept up for the purpose of bossing the movements of five or six thousand Federal troops, and had nothing to say in the National Guard. He was kindly recommended to Lieut.-Col. Knox, of the First Regiment, to whom he once more unfolded his scheme, which was that all the companies of Northern Illinois would be allowed to enter upon a competition drill at Lake Bluff July 4, 1882, for two prizes, the first to consist of a flag (dimensions and quality not given), and the second $25 in cash. He said that Gen. John A. Logan would be present and deliver an oration, and that he, Gen. Chetlain, and Gen. Beveridge would constitute the judges in the military tournament. It was suggested to the happy man that, while Gens. Logan, Chetlain, and Beveridge no doubt fairly earned the reputations they achieved as commanding officers during War, and would be eminently competent to judge of the general appearance of troops, their tactics were of the old-fashioned kind, and they might possibly not be up to all the new kinks.

THE OBELISK ALL RIGHT.

Absurd Reports Put About by a Silicate-Paint Fiend Anxious for a Puff.

New York World, June 2.

A reporter of the *World* called to see Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe to know if he had read the reports recently put about in relation to the alleged disintegration of the obelisk. Mr. Gorringe said that he had done so, for he could not help it, as the newspapers containing the statements had been kindly sent to him marked by some anonymous "friend."

"What truth is there in these reports?"

"None whatever. I made a squeeze of a part of the surface of the obelisk before it was erected, for the express purpose of comparison after the lapse of a year or more, and when these reports first appeared I compared the squeeze with the surface of the obelisk and found that there was not the least evidence of disintegration."

"How would this have betrayed disintegration?"

"By a marked difference between the surface of the squeeze and that of the obelisk from which it was taken. Certainly, if no change is shown by comparison with the squeeze, none can be apparent to the eye of a casual observer."

"How, then, do you account for these reports?"

"By two motives. One is the desire of a patent-silicate-paint fiend to advertise his more or less infernal compound by having it applied to the obelisk. The other is the earnest desire of Mr. di Cesnola to get the obelisk set up within the museum and thereby add to its attractions."

"Have you read what was said by Mr. di Cesnola in the *Evening Post* on this subject?"

"I have, and am not surprised. Here is a letter from Mr. di Cesnola dated Dec. 12, 1879, and received at Gibraltar, in which he says:

"'They write me from London that the English obelisk, in spite of the coating of silicate which they applied to its surface, is already beginning to show signs of disintegration. I am afraid that you will find that the American obelisk will not fare better in this climate. The Cyprus statues in calcareous stone have suffered greatly while exposed in the Fourteenth-street building here. I was compelled to place them all under glass and the disintegration ceased. A few days ago I measured the hight of our main hall, and found it to be eighty-five feet ten inches from the glass roof to the marble pavement, with a substructure from the rocky cellar to the ceiling of the basement hall. The obelisk, I believe, could be raised in the centre of the main hall of this museum without much difficulty, should it become imperative, in order to save the obelisk, to put it under glass. Mr. Hurlbert does not believe that the New York climate will spoil the obelisk, but I fear he is mistaken. The trustees of this museum in 1873 scorned the suggestion of putting under glass my Cyprus statues, and boasted that the climate of New York was the "best in the world." In less than four years they had to acknowledge that they were mistaken. Fortunately we were not too late to save them. For the obelisk you have to think of this, as your name will be permanently connected with it as mine will be with the Cypriote stones.'"

"From this it is evident that Mr. Di Cesnola long ago regarded the obelisk as a possible and desirable addition to the attractions of the museum."

"What do you think of the project of removing the obelisk from its present site to the interior of the museum?"

"It is about as sensible as a proposition to move the Washington monument to the interior of the Capitol dome would be."

"What is your opinion about the future disintegration of the obelisk in our climate?"

"The obelisk is of syenite granit. This stone resists better than any other the atmospheric influences that cause the disintegration of moistened surfaces *acted on by the sun's rays*. In Egypt all other stones rapidly disintegrate, while the syenite resists. It cannot be disputed that the syenite obelisks in Rome and Constantinople have resisted the climate of these cities better than any other ancient monuments whatever, and every sane man (not a paint-fiend) must admit that our climate is at least no worse than that of Rome and Constantinople in regard to rapid changes from moisture to dryness and from heat to cold. I think that the surfaces of the obelisk will disintegrate just as every other thing on earth suffers decay, but this process will be so slow that neither we nor our great-great-grandchildren need concern ourselves about it. I hope the fine old shaft will stand erect where it is placed as long as the hieroglyphs remain legible. At the least possible estimate this will be for five or six thousand years, and then there will be enough of the shaft left to stand ten or fifteen thousand years longer before the disintegration shall render it unstable."

"How about covering it with silicate paint?"

"This is the paint-fiend's purpose. It would be injurious. The surfaces of the stone are pitted. It would be impossible to work the silicate compound into every crevice and cover every part. Unless this were done the moisture, which is the prime cause of disintegration, would collect in the crevices. The power of absorbing it would be vastly diminished, and it would remain to be acted on by heat or cold, causing the crevices to extend and the surfaces to disintegrate very much more rapidly than they can possibly do now."

"Then you think the alleged disintegration of the London and Paris obelisks is due to the coat of paint that has been applied to their surfaces?"

"I don't believe they have 'disintegrated.' There are people in London and Paris, as there are in New York, who seek every opportunity to thrust themselves before the public. When every other dodge fails they write letters and have interviews with themselves about the obelisk or some other thing that they know nothing about, but which they think will secure them a hearing or sell a small patent for them. Really, life is too short to waste on such people."

SIGHING FOR THEIR OLD HOMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—A gentleman from Polk County, this State, who has been spending several weeks in the Indian Territory, was in the city today, and was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent. Speaking of the various tribes now quartered in the Nation, he said: "Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, who surrendered to Gen. Miles in 1877, are stationed at Oakland Agency. They are very dissatisfied, and are pleading to be removed to their old reservation in Idaho. When first brought to the Territory they numbered about 1,000. The change of climate did not agree with them, and they died off rapidly, until only 350 remain. They seem broken-hearted and dispirited. Remnants of the Modocs are also in the Territory. They, too, are sighing for their old home, and seem to think the lava beds and adjacent country, whence they were removed when Capt. Jack was subdued, an earthly paradise."

Paralytic strokes, heart disease, and kidney affections prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

"Foster"

KID GLOVES.

(Patented June 13th, 1876.)

CAUTION!

Cheap and poor quality gloves are being extensively advertised as "Foster" Lacing Gloves, "Foster" Hook Gloves, etc., etc., in a manner calculated to make it appear to purchasers that they are the genuine

"Foster"

GLOVES.

To prevent deception of this character, purchasers of laced gloves are informed that all genuine "Foster" Gloves are made from the best quality of real kid, and stamped with a fac-simile of the manufacturer's signature, thus:

"Foster"

THOMAS RUSSELL & CO., Sole Agents,
374 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JESSE JAMES.

Wanted—Agents for the Life, Times, and Treacherous Death of Jesse James, written by his wife, the only life authorized by her, and which will not be a "blood and thunder" story, such as has been and will be published, but a true life by the only person who is in possession of the facts—a faithful and devoted wife. Don't be fooled by persons advertising old books as new, authorized works. THERE IS ONLY ONE BOOK AUTHORIZED BY WIFE AND MOTHER. Copies of letters of authority, with facsimiles of signatures, mailed on application. Truth is more interesting than fiction. Agents should apply for territory at once. Book now ready. Send 50c for sample book.
J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

A Sane Lunatic.

CATARRH Throat. Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Great Sierra Consolidated Silver Company for the choice of officers the coming year and any other business that may legally come before it will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. FRED'K. SWIFT, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 25, 1882.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:31 a m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:20 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Ocono'woc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:05 p.m.	* 2:00 p.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:35 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	§11:30 a.m.	§ 2:00 p.m.
	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:25 a.m.
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:25 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
¶Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:05 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

cDaily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincin., Indnplis & Louisville Ex	* 8:05 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	§ 7:35 p m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 8:00 p m	[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:30 p m	7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:30 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex. Sun)	5:25 p m	7:50 a m
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex. Sun.)	12:30 p m	2:50 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)		[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:00 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:05 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	8:30 p. m.	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ etc.) see head of the time-table.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.
Opens June 22, 1882.

On main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,300 feet above sea level, situated in a park of 100 acres, amid the matchless scenery of the Alleghenies; its accessibility, pure air, and freedom from malaria, flies, and mosquitoes, render it the most desirable resort in the State. During 1881 a new hotel was erected, first-class in all its appointments, and capable (with cottages) of accommodating nearly 1,000 guests. Cottage residences may be rented by those desiring the quiet and seclusion of home. For description, circular, diagram, and terms, address
W. D. TYLER, Sup't.

The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Tyler's management. Send for circular.

Block Island (R. I.) Ocean View Hotel.

Great Resort for Western People; 15 miles at Sea; Surf-bathing; Fresh and Salt-water Fishing; 500 Guests; Magnificent Ball and Theatrical Rooms; Gas, Electric Bells, Hot Sea-baths; Telegraph. Send for illustrated handbook. O. S. MARDEN, 43 Bowdoin-st., Boston.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
SEASON OF 1882.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.
Applications may be made to the Hotel, Newport, or the Everett House, New York.

SHERBURNE HOUSE,
NANTUCKET, MASS.
T. H. SOULE, Proprietor.
Open the year round. Send for circular.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Send two 3-cent stamps for Guide-Book. O. G. STAPLES, Prop.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing Locomotive Coal for the period of one year, to be delivered as follows, from July 1, 1882, viz:
At Fort Gratiot, 1,200 tons per month.
At Flint, 1,500 tons per month.
At Battle Creek, 3,000 tons per month.
At Stillwell, 2,000 tons per month.
At Corwith and Chicago, 2,300 tons per month.
These tenders must be based upon the contractor furnishing cars when required to do so by the Company. Prices may be given for the delivery of any portion of it, at any point on the line of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, or Grand Trunk Railways, destined for above named coaling stations. Bids received by the undersigned at Chicago until June 15, marked "Tender for Coal."
For particulars apply to C. R. KRUM, Fuel Agent, Fort Gratiot, Mich.
S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the office of Milton M. McNeil, in Danville, Ill., until Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1882, at 1 o'clock, for the Building of a Church at the corner of Franklin and Seminary-sts, for the Kimber M. E. Society. Plans and specifications will be found at the above-named office for examination of all persons desiring to examine them. All bids must be accompanied by bond for the faithful performance of the work. Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Building Committee.
E. C. ABDILL,
MILTON M. McNEIL,
J. M. LAMM,
J. G. ENGLISH.

Public Works—Proposals for Sewer.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Village Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m. of Monday, June 19, 1882, at his office in the Village Hall in said village, sealed proposals for the construction of a brick sewer on Forty-fifth-st., Woodlawn-av., and Forty-fourth place, from Grand Boulevard to Lake Michigan. The internal diameter of said sewer to be four feet between Lake Michigan and the centre line of St. Lawrence-av., thence to the east line of Grand Boulevard, to be 3 75-100 feet, according to the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Village Engineer. Payments for said work to be made in certificates drawn against Special Assessment Fund No. 134, on the back of which said certificate the village shall be released from all liability. All bids shall be accompanied with a certified check for the sum of five hundred dollars, which check shall be held until said work is completed.
The village reserves the right to reject any or all bids. EDWARD W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals are invited up to June 15 for building an iron bridge 312 feet in length across the Kishwaukee River. For full particulars address F. C. Johnson, Kishwaukee, Ill.
WM. HALL, J. P. MILLER, F. C. JOHNSON, Commissioners of Highways, Town of New Milford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:
TWICE DAILY.
For Racine and Milwaukee at ... 9 a m and 8 p m
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at ... 9 a m
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and Kewaunee daily at ... 9 a m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 7 p m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at ... 7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 7 p m
*Sunday morning excepted. †Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

Hamburg American Steamship Co.
GELLERT ... June 8 | WIELAND ... June 22
SUEVIA ... June 15 | WESTPHALIA ... June 29
Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg for Havre, $27. C. B. RICHARDS & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, Gen. W. Agts., 80 & 82 5th-av., Chicago.
SEND FOR TOURISTS' GAZETTE.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
3 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $90; Pianos, $125. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Ad. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE
WITHOUT MEDICINES.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.
Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

Dr. Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast ... the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco ... well known fact that for many years he has confined himself ... study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases ... advantages that ... YOUNG MEN ... suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions ... Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, ... Incapacity, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, ... Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, ... ency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, ... Urinating, —remember, I will guarantee to ... every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure ... views and letters are sacredly confidential ... Call or address ... Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

NO CURE NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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price, but fresh
"Genuine French...
MANDEL...
121 & 123...
Michigan-av. and T...

Sealed Pr...
Will be received at the office ... Danville, Ill., until Saturday ... 1882, at 1 o'clock, for the Buil... corner of Franklin and Semi... M. E. Society. Plans and sp... at the above-named office ... persons desiring to examine ... accompanied by bond for ... of the work. Committee re... any and all bids.
By order of Building Com...

TO BRIDGE...
Sealed proposals are invi... building an iron bridge 312 fe... Kishwaukee River. For ful... C. Johnson, Kishwaukee, Ill. WM. HALL, J. P. MIL... Commissioners of Highwa... Winnebago Co., Ill.



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